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Help Us Spread the Gospel of More and Better Poultry in This National Emergency

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A.

NOVEMBER, 1917

Fifty Cents A Year



Uncle Sam Asks You To "Do Your Bit!"



E. E. Richards, President American Poultry Association

Your Help is Needed

Greetings:

THE great constructive work which has been planned, the detail and execution of which has been placed largely within my hands, can only prove successful by the hearty, earnest and patriotic co-operation of every individual member of the American Poultry Association; by the combined efforts of the affiliated poultry associations numbering upwards of eight hundred; by the characteristic helpfulness of the specialty clubs and their individual members, and last, but not least, the co-operation of all who are interested in doing a patriotic duty in this great world-wide war, in which we as Americans and Canadians stand as one.

The work to be undertaken by the American Poultry Association is the most gigantic in its history. It can only reach the climax of successful accomplishment by splendid team work. There will be abundant opportunity for individual service in every nook and cranny of our country, and to meet the demands I must ask for volunteer service on the part of every member of the American Poultry Association, and for his or her pledge to help, aid and assist as a patriotic devotion in any work which may be assigned to each individual.

How many members of the American Poultry Association will forward me at once a letter or postcard pledging me their earnest support?

Yours respectfully,

E. E. RICHARDS,

President American Poultry Association

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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H. Cecil Sheppard
Box W2, BERE A, OHIO

CONTENTS, NOVEMBER, 1917

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED	E. E. Richards.....	465
GROUP OF FERRIS LEGHORNS.....	Frontispiece.....	468
SHOULD CHANGES IN ORPINGTON TYPE BE ENCOURAGED.....	Wm. Moore.....	469
STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SPANGLED WYANDOTTE.....	Miss L. Cook.....	490
THE COST OF EGG-PRODUCING FEEDS COMPARED BY TEST.....	U. S. Department of Agriculture....	472
DEMAND FOR GUINEA FOWLS MAKES THEM POUPLAR		473
THE VALUES OF POULTRY FOODS PLAINLY EXPLAINED.....		474
TOPICS OF THE TIMES.....	Grant M. Curtis	476
EDITORIALS.....		478
A MORE ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN HEN		481
WHAT THE STATE OF TEXAS IS DOING FOR POULTRYMEN.....	F. W. Kazmeier.....	482
ALL POULTRYMEN URGED TO HELP THE SHOWS THIS YEAR.....	Theo. Hewes	483
PRESENT PRICES OF EGGS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF FEED.....	Prof. A. G. Phillips ..	484
1917-18 COMMITTEES OF AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION		488
POULTRY SHOW DATES.....		490

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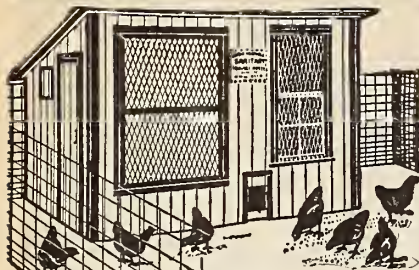
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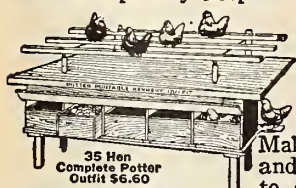
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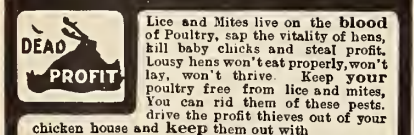
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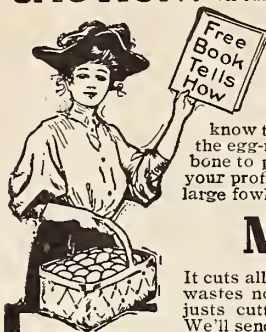
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A GREAT RECORD

At the New York State Fair, Sept. 12th to 16th, 1917, Martin's Regal White Wyandottes again win Best Display, for the twelfth time, scoring more points than all my competitors combined.

When you consider that after capturing seven out of ten places in Cockerels and Pullets I was able to win First Prize pen with young birds, it shows the supreme quality of my 1917 Chicks.

My customers also win and reports are coming in daily from all over the country. The following is a sample,—

Asbury Park, N. Y., Oct. 5, '17
"Won First Prize Cock at Trenton with the bird you sent me and am more than pleased."
Respectfully yours, Sgd. (W. I. Ker.)

6000 White Wyandottes on my 100 acre farm. If you are in the market, send for my free illustrated Catalogue.

Send 10c for the Regal White Wyandotte Book.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box W, Port Dover, Canada

MY MARYLAND



Produce Eggs at 17¢ a Doz.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at the Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md., during the past year has proven conclusively that if you make your hens LAY instead of allowing them to LOAF you should be able to produce eggs at a food cost of about 16½¢ per dozen, even at present feed prices —AND YOU CAN MAKE THEM LAY.

You may not do quite as well as the Government's experts but you can come mighty close to it by mixing

Pratts Poultry Regulator

daily with a good egg-making ration, at a cost of one cent a month per hen. Do this and we guarantee that your flock will produce the extra eggs that bring the big profits.

With eggs at present high prices and every prospect of going much higher this winter, you cannot afford to miss this golden opportunity for big profits from your birds. Pratts Poultry Regulator is a concentrated tonic and conditioner—not a food. It makes the ration more effective, therefore cheaper. It strengthens and tones up the entire system in a natural way—sharpens the appetite and improves digestion—enriches the blood—regulates the bowels—insures perfect health—makes the egg-producing organs do full duty—brings a profitable egg-yield.

Roup and colds are common now. Pratts Roup Remedy prevents and overcomes them.

Our dealer in your town has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your money back if YOU are not satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly 50 years.

Write for 48 page book—Pratts Practical Pointers on the Care of Poultry.

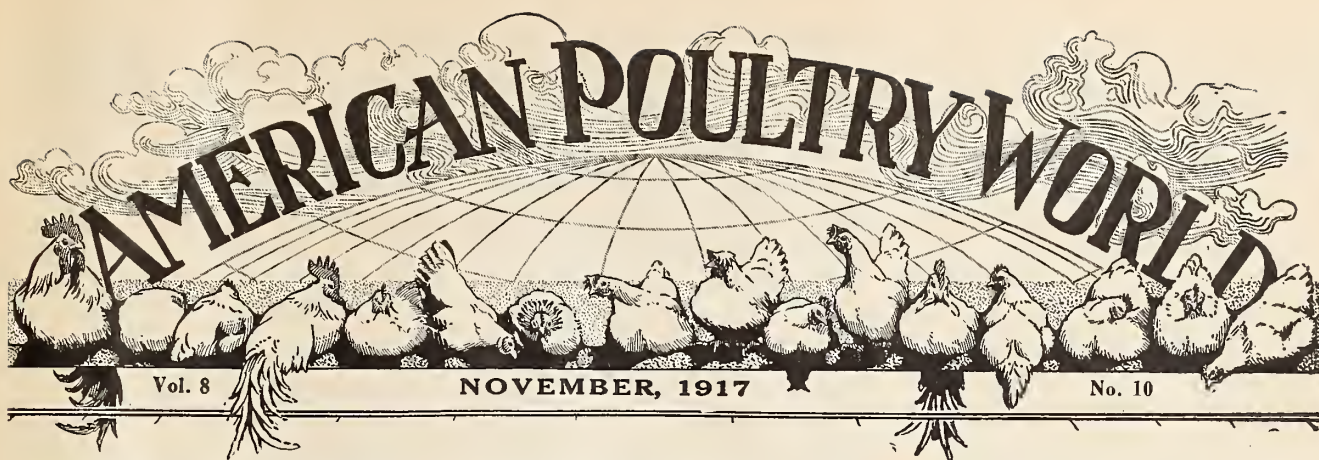
PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

pratts



Mr. Ferris has just issued his new 52-page, 1918 catalogue, illustrated in colors, showing photographs of his plant, prize winning breeding birds, and giving much information of value to any breeder of White Leghorns. This will be mailed free to American Poultry World readers.



SHOULD CHANGES IN ORPINGTON TYPE BE ENCOURAGED

Breeders Are Urged to Proceed Slowly Before Making Changes From the Present Standard Requirements, Especially in Shape and Carriage of Tail

By WM. MOORE, Hamilton, Ont., Canada

AS promised Mr. Jas. Meldrum, Secretary of the Orpington Club of Canada, I will endeavor to give, in a short article, what I like to see in Orpington type, and a few observations and opinions regarding proposed amendments to the Standard of Perfection for Orpingtons. This is a subject worthy of more time and space, especially just now, when the standard requirements for type, by some judges and breeders, to some extent, are being ignored. If the judges, who to a considerable degree, set the fashion and make the standard, do not adhere to its requirements, especially in the most important part of all standard-bred poultry and more especially in solid colored varieties, who then are we to look to, and is it any wonder there should be the amount of dissatisfaction and confusion often exhibited among the breeders and exhibitors?

I have for many years been an admirer of the Orpingtons, especially the White variety. Thirteen or fourteen years ago they were certainly in a raw state as compared with standard requirements of today, and in comparison with the high standard and combination of exhibition and utility qualities we have in the stock of the present day.

The qualities that impressed me most in the Orpingtons of fourteen years ago, were their great constitutional vigor, their rapid growth, their massive size, and the possibilities with proper culling and mating. It was, in those days, desirable to have an extremely low down, heavy, massive, cobby bird with abundance of feather, and there are some today who want these qualities, but for various good reasons, the type has been altered and improved until today we have in White Orpingtons, a fowl, in type, general appearance, characteristics and standard requirements, separate and distinct from any other standard-bred chicken; a fowl that commands the attention and attracts the lion's share of admirers at any of the big exhibitions, and I firmly believe the largest sums of money that have ever been paid for standard-bred poultry, stock or eggs for hatching have been for White Orpingtons.

With the altering of the type from the low set, round, cobby bird to one of longer body and not so short on shanks,

or so abundantly feathered, you have an improved condition for greater egg production, a more attractive and business-like bird generally.

Our present standard of type is the result obtained through years of argument by the foremost breeders, judges, poultry artists, the poultry press and representatives of the poultry departments of various Government experimental farms.

Apparently there is no fault to be found with the standard requirements, excepting the shape of back and tail carriage. In this important section, one of the main outstanding features of true Orpington type, it is suggested that the tail carriage be lowered to 30 degrees. The present standard calls for 45 de-

grees, with a concave sweep to tail (for males). The lowering of the tail to 30 degrees puts a White Rock back and tail carriage on a White Orpington male right away. Now this is inviting unnecessary competition with a variety already a strong rival of the White Orpington.

The argument for the change is that the judges at the big shows are favoring the low tail carriage. Now this is where the judge plays a big part in the setting of the fashion. I have seen judges use their judging sticks to press down the tail of a specimen who carried the standard description of back with a concave sweep raising to a well spread tail carried at about 45 degrees and because the tail could not be made to stay at about 20 degrees, doing away with the concave sweep entirely, they lost interest in the bird and placed one with a horizontal back shape. Now the lowering of tail to such an extent does not only do away with that beautiful concave curve of back but will have a very injurious effect on the breed so far as constitutional vigor, stamina and substance is concerned in the near future. One of the most prominent outward signs of physical fitness of a male for the breeding pen is his general bold, gallant, up and doing character, with a well proportioned and balanced body on good stout shanks of medium length, set well apart, firmly and perfectly gaited. There are many other qualities, of course, to consider in the selection of breeders, but the subject under discussion does not call for it.

One of the first signs of weakened condition in all bird life is the drooping of the tail. I am not so much opposed to altering the standard description of the back and tail carriage a little, so long as we retain the full, round, broad and deep breast and depth of body and good, broad back with about four inches from the base of the hackle, nearly flat, commencing with a concave sweep to a tail well spread, of medium length and carried at 40 degrees for the male and the back and tail carriage of the female at not less than 35 degrees,—as I am opposed to the tendency of some judges and exhibitors going to extremes on flat backs and low tail carriage.



A Bunch of Sprouted Oats

Save Grain—Feed Sprouted Oats

The Government is now devoting more time in their Experiment Stations to the feeding of sprouted oats than ever before.

With a modern Grain Sprouter oats can be sprouted 4 to 5 inches long in about a week's time. Nothing but a little heat and vapor moisture is required to accomplish this. It is not only quite easy to operate a sprouter, but it is really quite interesting to watch the grain grow at the rate of an inch a day.

Giving the hens once a day all the sprouted oats they want to eat, which is about a square inch of sprouts, grain and roots, enables one to reduce the grain ration about one-third and thereby effecting a saving in high priced grain. Oat Sprouts can be produced at about 20 to 25 cents per bushel, while the price of wheat is about \$2.20 per bushel.

It is also remarkable how sprouted oats influence the laying of the hens. A change in this respect can be noticed within a few days after sprouted oats have been fed.

STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SPANGLED WYANDOTTE

The Originator of This New Variety Tells In a Most Interesting Way
Why and How She Came to Breed These Birds. Foundation Stock
Obtained From the Silver Spangled Hamburg and the White Wyandotte

By MISS L. COOK, Oakville, Iowa

ALL things, created and originated come from necessity or from the Creator's desire to produce his ideal.

Spangled Wyandottes were originated to fill my ideal of a perfect breed.

The desire to obtain this was born from a misprint in some reading matter. Like a flash I realized what my ideal fowl was.

The splendid, graceful shape of the Wyandotte, their ideal size, low, frost-proof rocker comb, red earlobes, yellow legs and feet, combined with the beautiful, spangled plumage of the Silver Spangled Hamburgs (and their good egg laying qualities) into one breed, appealed to me with a mighty force as my ideal.

How I wanted this breed and how anxiously I searched through all the poultry magazines to find someone who was breeding them. But they were not in existence.

I have, since introducing them, had letters from others who tried to originate this breed, but failed.

One of them is a professor at the large university at Nashville, Tenn.

I did not want to give up my idea of an ideal breed, and I thought over the possibility of originating them myself. I studied over the subject for weeks.

I had bred fine poultry for years, and understood the science of breeding and of stamina, vitality, health and vigor.

I also knew of the long years of waiting, of work and sacrifice it would take and I knew that I might fail at any time.

I counted the cost and then put all thoughts of the long waiting, the work and sacrifice and the possibility of failure out of my thoughts and went to work.

That was ten years ago. I have found in the intervening years, that not half of the waiting, the work, the discouragements and the sacrifice was ever dreamed of.

But I have one consolation: I did not fail.

How I Started

I began with three different yards.

For the first and second yards, I mated two of my best colored and largest Silver Spangled Hamburg males, to a number of my largest and blockiest-built White Wyandotte hens that had perfect earlobes and good yellow legs.

For my third yard I mated my best and largest Wyandotte cock with two of my best colored and largest Hamburg hens. One of these hens laid 411 eggs in her first two years.

Yard three gave me the best chicks. One pullet was exceptionally good. She had good head points, excellent Wyandotte shape and fair Hamburg color.

Her brother was the best cockerel and one of the most vigorous birds I had ever seen. The rest of the chicks were almost solid black. These two are the foundation of the breed.

But the Hamburgs and Wyandottes are so antagonistic in their make up that I considered it un-

safe to breed from this half and half cross. I therefore bred this pullet to a fine Hamburg male to get better spangling and the cockerel to several Wyandotte hens to improve shape.

The Hamburg pullet cross gave some chicks as good in color of plumage as purebred, but they were small and had the Hamburg blue feet and white earlobes.

The chicks from the Wyandotte cockerel cross were nearly all white, but I had one cockerel that was large, extra good in shape and fair in color, for a cross. I mated this cockerel to the best pullets of the Hamburg cross, as they were exceptionally vigorous. I bred from this male two years.

I selected my breeders very carefully. I wanted good layers and above all great vigor and stamina.

I began with the largest and healthiest fowls to be had, and in the years of breeding, have weeded out all that showed any signs of weakness.

I had bred Hamburgs and Wyandottes for years and knew that the hardest problem to solve in originating a new breed or variety, would be to keep up the vigor of the breed, during the many years of inbreeding. Keeping up health and vigor is the knottiest problem all fanciers find. But in originating a new breed, when inbreeding must be practiced year after year, requires a knowledge of scientific breeding. Inbreeding intensifies any defects and weakness.

An unlimited small per cent. of the new breeds started ever comes up for recognition. They go to pieces for lack of vigor and stamina.

I realized this in the beginning and I made health and vigor the first consideration. Therefore, Spangled Wyandottes, Spangled Leghorns and Spangled Rocks for health and vigor, even in the face of inbreeding are the equal of any other breed.

And this year, which makes ten years of continuous breeding, my fowls, both old and young are as healthy as I have ever had.

Working for Shape and Color

In creating all things, it is the law of Nature that one of the parents must have the qualities we demand in the offspring. We must break up the old habits of inherited tendencies and create a new order of things.

I used the Wyandotte to get my ideal shape, ideal comb, color of legs and earlobes. I preferred the White to the Silver Wyandotte because white is the easiest color to eradicate and black is the hardest.



SPANGLED WYANDOTTE COCK

Winner of First Prize at Chicago. Bred and Owned by Miss L. Cook, Oakville, Iowa, Originator of the Spangled Wyandotte. The accompanying article describes the origin and chief characteristics of this variety.



In the Hamburgs I wanted their beautiful spangled plumage and their great egg laying qualities.

Mr. William Cook used Hamburg blood in originating all varieties of Orpingtons, but one. He did this to obtain great egg production and for their graceful shape.

In making up the breed I have a fusion of about five-eighths Wyandottes and three-eighths Hamburg blood.

At the fourth year's breeding I raised an exceptionally good cockerel. He grew up remarkably fast, was large, good in shape and spangling. This male gave me some good pullets and a cockerel money could not buy. He was a grand, vigorous male, typical of the breed I am creating, and in his second year's breeding mated to his pullets improved my flock 50 per cent.

I sold off all my fine stock of both breeds after a few years, to avoid any danger of a mixup and to give all my attention to my new breeds.

During the summer of the sixth year, I took part of my Spangled Wyandottes to the far West into the irrigated region, for a change of climate. It was more beneficial than would have been a change of roosters. The chicks grew larger, more vigorously and from nine fine hens and pullets mated to the grand cock mentioned before, I raised more than 100 chicks that were fifty per cent. better than the years previous.

About 25 of these were pullets worthy to be used as breeders. I selected two of the best cockerels and with the old cock, allowed them unlimited range the following season, giving them the freedom to choose their own mates in order to insure keeping up their vigor and vitality.

When the chicks were large enough to ship I brought them back for another change and to be more centrally located in introducing them to the public.

Color and Other Essential Points

I receive many questions regarding Spangled Wyandottes, and will discuss the most important ones. I am asked continually what is the color of Spangled Wyandottes. The plumage color is white, with white or slate undercolor and nearly all feathers ending with a black spangle. Earlobes should be red, bay eyes, and yellow legs and feet.

I found blue legs and feet the most difficult defect of any to overcome. But almost all have good yellow legs now.

The males having good Wyandotte shape have too much black in tails. But this will be eradicated in course of time. Some do not have good breast plumage and there is a tendency to breed too dark or too light.

They have some faults like all new breeds, yet they are greatly admired and are giving satisfaction to almost every customer.

We expected to have them admitted to the Standard the coming fall, but I believe now that is impossible, as no one had them on exhibition at the last meeting of the American Poultry Association. I was expecting another meeting during the winter.

Spangled Wyandottes are bred to the purple. They are descendants of blue ribbon winners, I have won about seventy-five firsts, fifty seconds and a few thirds, fourths and fifths on Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Wyandottes; and these are the ancestors of this new breed or variety.

These winnings were made mostly in some of the largest American shows.

I exhibited Spangled Wyandottes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and at Chicago, in order to introduce them to the public, to try them out, and to bring them before the American Poultry Association in order to get them admitted to the Standard.

They won out in these two great shows, four specials and seven firsts out of a possible eight.

I exhibited at Chicago last winter three Spangled Wyandottes to fill out the class, and won three firsts and five specials. These exhibits were not in competition with my customers. I merely state this to show that the breed has approached the Standard of Perfection sufficiently to win firsts in our largest shows. I will not compete with my customers on Spangled Wyandottes. It does not appeal to me as being right and fair. I have given my word that I will not do so, and I believe this stand I take will make them more popular.

In a month or two I will describe the Spangled Wyandotte Standard, the disqualifications, etc. I will, if possible, give several illustrations with appropriate comments.

I will also write something of my new Spangled Rocks and Spangled Leghorns.



FIRST WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN, WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, 1917

The above picture portrays one of those wonderfully good White Rocks that have made possible and true the slogan of "Halbach's strain. They lead all others." She was pronounced by many authorities to be the best hen ever exhibited at a fall fair. Her owner and breeder, H. W. Halbach & Sons, Box 3, Waterford, Wis., tell us they now have the finest flock of birds they have ever offered. For quality and satisfaction write them. They'll please you, we know.

THE COST OF EGG-PRODUCING FEEDS COMPARED BY TEST

In a Three Year Experiment the Department of Agriculture Specialists Learn Value of Rations Under Different Conditions

FEED to produce one dozen eggs cost 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with two-year-old hens, and 19 cents with three-year-old hens in a three-year feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices. Tables of rations and costs presented in the report enable poultrymen to make these corrections when compared to 1917 prices.

Starting with six pens of 30 pullets each, the test was enlarged to include 16

pens containing 366 fowls. Most of the pens were made up of 30 standard-bred pullets, bred and reared under the same conditions and selected for vigor, standard shape, and color. The test was conducted on the experiment farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Beltsville, Maryland. Summarizing the results of the tests, the specialists draw these conclusions:

The average egg yield for the first laying year in all pens was 131 eggs, and the highest pen average yield was 169.5 eggs. In the second year the average egg yield of all pens was 92.7 eggs, which decreased to 78.2 eggs in the third laying year.

The average value of eggs over feed cost the first laying year was \$2.56 per hen, falling to \$1.41 the second year, and to \$.079 the third year. The highest average value in any pen was \$3.41.

The general-purpose fowls consumed annually 72 pounds of feed which cost \$1.13, while the Leghorns ate 56 pounds, which cost 87 cents.

Good results were obtained with rations both with and without oats. The use of this grain added variety to the ration without increasing the cost.

Fowls not fed any beef scrap or other animal protein laid only 90 eggs during their pullet year compared with 137 eggs from the beef-scrap pens, and 84 compared with 83 in their second year. The eggs of the no beef-scrap pens cost about 2.2 cents per dozen more to produce the first laying year, but these costs were about equal during the second year. The fowls not fed beef scrap laid very poorly in winter, thus materially reducing the value of their eggs.

Cottonseed meal used in place of beef scrap as a high-protein feed in the ration produced brown or greenish spots on the yolks of the eggs, especially in warm weather, making a considerable proportion of them unfit for market. Eggs were produced more cheaply and at a considerably greater profit on the beef scrap ration.

Fish meal at \$7 a ton less than beef scrap proved to be a good high-protein feed, which can be used to advantage to replace beef scrap. The fish meal did not in any way affect the flavor or quality of the eggs.

General purpose fowls allowed to select their own mash constituents ate a dry mash containing about 63 per cent. corn meal, 19 per cent. beef scrap, 9 per cent. bran, and 9 per cent. middlings. Leghorns ate a mash of about 66 per cent. corn meal, 26 per cent. beef scrap, and 4 per cent. each of bran and middlings. No better results were obtained by this method of feeding than where the ground grains were mixed together in a mash.

Good mashes, as indicated by these experiments, may be made of 66 per cent. corn meal, 26 per cent. beef scrap, and 4 per cent. each of bran and middlings or 2 pounds of corn meal and 1 pound each of bran, middlings, and beef scrap, with a scratch feed in each ration of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, wheat, and oats.

Sprouted oats fed as green feed to hens confined to yards cost about 10 cents per hen a year and 1 cent per dozen eggs, not including any charges for labor and equipment. The hens ate on an average in one year about 1.3 pounds of oyster shell and 0.7 of a pound of grit, which together cost about 1 cent per hen.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHAMPION

This picture shows the famous Riverdale Marvel, one of the greatest winners and sires ever produced by a White Rock breeder. He has a long show record and his get, especially in the female line, are establishing records throughout the country. He is now in his fourth year but is still very active and in fine shape for new laurels. If you want to get some of his strong blood lines send an order to H. W. Halbach & Sons, Box 3, Waterford, Wis., for a bird to head your pen or to win for you.

DEMAND FOR GUINEA FOWLS MAKES THEM POPULAR

Prices at Eastern Markets Should Increase Popularity of This Fowl Among Farmers. Some General Information About Breeding and Marketing

GUINEA fowls, which have suffered unpopularity with farmers because of pronounced propensities for noise making during the sleeping hours of humans, are likely to rise above this objection in view of a steadily increasing demand for their delicious flesh, in the opinion of a poultry specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. With eastern markets offering 75 cents to \$1.50 a pair for these fowls guinea fowl raising now is a profitable side line on eastern farms, and may offer opportunities to the commercial poultryman in a few cases. In Farmers' Bulletin 858, "The Guinea Fowl," the specialist discusses the guinea business from the starting of a flock to marketing the produce, which is largely the meat.

Demand is Increasing

The increasing demand for guinea fowls, the specialist says, comes from hotels and restaurants in the large cities, which are always eager to buy prime young stock. These they particularly like to use as a delicacy in banquets and club dinners, guineas being a good substitute for game birds such as grouse, partridge, quail, and pheasant. The present supply comes largely from small farm flocks of 10 to 25 fowls. Such flocks require little care and expense to raise; consequently the marketing price is largely profit.

And as for that undesirable cry of the guinea fowl, the department specialist admits that this is a rather objectionable habit, but declares that it might often be listed as an asset. It gives warning of marauders in the poultry yard and also, backed by a pugnacious disposition, constitutes an effective show of fight against hawks and other enemies. In fact, says the poultryman, some farmers raise a few guinea fowls with their turkeys and allow them to roost together so that a warning will be given if any theft is attempted during the night.

Guinea fowl raisers who are near the large eastern markets or who have developed a trade among private customers are now receiving prices that make this industry very profitable. One poultryman near a New England summer resort has raised as many as 400 guinea fowl in one season, selling them in August when they weighed about 1 pound each at \$1.25 a pair. Wholesale prices in New York usually range from 75 cents to \$1 a pair for dressed spring guineas weighing 2 pounds to the pair, and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair for those weighing 3 to 4 pounds to the pair. Old guinea fowls are not wanted and seldom bring more than 50 or 60 cents a pair.

Of the three varieties of guinea fowl—pearl, white, and lavender—pearl is by far the most popular. It has a purplish

gray plumage regularly dotted or "pearled" with white and is so handsome that frequently the feathers are used for ornamental purposes. Breeding stock of the various varieties usually sells for \$2 to \$3.50 a pair, or from \$3 to \$5 a trio. Eggs from pure-bred birds for hatching can be obtained for 75 cents to \$1 for 15. During the last few years a limited market for guinea eggs has developed among commercial hatcheries which have an outlet for a few day-old guinea chicks along with their ordinary chicks, ducklings, goslings, and turkey poults. While guineas can be kept in the best condition upon free range, they can be confined if necessary.

Marketing Guinea Fowls

The marketing season for guinea fowls is during the latter part of the summer and throughout the fall. At this time the demand in the city markets is for young birds weighing from 1 to 2 pounds each. At about 2½ months of age guineas weigh from 1 to 1½ pounds and at this size they begin reaching the markets in August. As the season advances the demand is for heavier birds.

The usual practice in marketing game birds is to place them on the market unplucked, and in most markets guinea fowls are sold in this way. They are more attractive with the feathers on and sell more readily. When dressed the small size and dark color of the guinea are likely to prejudice the prospective customer, who may be unfamiliar with the bird's excellent eating qualities. For hotel and restaurant trade, however, guinea fowls should be dressed in the same way as common fowls. Before shipping any birds to a market it is advisable to inquire of the dealer to whom they are to be shipped whether the feathers should be removed.

If the guinea fowls are to be marketed with the feathers on, all that should be done is to bleed them by severing the vein in the roof of the mouth, allowing them to hang head downward until bleeding is complete. If the feathers are to be removed, this should be done by dry picking. The vein in the roof of the mouth is severed first, to insure thorough bleeding, and the knife then thrust through the groove in the roof of the mouth into the brain. When the brain is pierced the feathers are loosened by a convulsive movement of the muscles and can be removed easily.

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By constant culling we have built up a heavy laying strain with great constitutional vigor. We shall gladly quote prices.

Exhibition stock is always a matter for correspondence.

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Trial (240 feeds) 10c. Booklet Free.

"OCULUM" CO.,

Box Q. Salem, Va.

Ask this Paper about Us.

THE VALUES OF POULTRY FOODS PLAINLY EXPLAINED

The Average Poultry Keeper These Days Has to Study the Nutritive Values of the Foods He Uses. Here are Just the Facts You Need

By F. C. SERGEANT

(Editor's Note—The following article, which was delivered as a lecture by Mr. F. C. Sergeant, before the Agricultural Bureau of Miranda, Australia, and published in the Australian Bulletin, is so much to the point that we take pleasure in publishing it herewith for the benefit of the readers of the World who are just now studying out ways and means of changing food mixtures to give the best results at the least cost. You should preserve this article for future reference of yourself and friends.)

TO the average man, protein, carbohydrates, etc., are so much meaningless talk, and he has a very remote idea what these elements are and what part they respectively play in animal nutrition.

The man who keeps stock of any kind is intimately concerned to get the highest economic production from the materials consumed by his stock, and in order to know this he should have some idea of the true nutritive values of the feeds he uses.

It should be borne in mind that food is put to two uses, viz., maintenance and production. No returns are received for the food fed for maintenance. This is the food that is consumed to heat up the "animal-machine" and keep it in order. Food for maintenance is the first call made by an animal on what it consumes. When this need is met, the remainder goes to produce in the case of hens, eggs, cows, milk, horses, work, etc.

It is thus easy to see that the more feed we can get the animal to consume, and to show productive returns for, the more profitable the animal is going to be. The larger the feed bill, the greater the profit should be—but the point is, is it?

The question of the profit depends upon the suitability of the food for the purpose required, and it will be my chief endeavor to show that the utmost profits can only be attained by full feeding and right feeding for the purpose in view.

All food consists of the following elements in varying proportions: Protein, carbohydrates, fats, fibre, minerals, water. Likewise all foodstuffs produced by the animal are composed of the same elements.

It is easy to see, therefore, that the nutritive value of any feed is in proportion to the supply of these different elements that it may contain, but it does not follow that the market value of a food is any direct relation to its food value.

Of course, it must not be assumed that because linseed meal is worth more per cwt. than corn, that it should take its place with better results. This is not so, but the proper appreciation of the nutritive value of each would enable the stock-feeder to prepare a ration more nearly approaching the ideal than he can

possibly do otherwise. We will see this point more clearly as we go along. But there is no doubt that a proper appreciation of food values would see a radical alteration in the methods of feeding.

To make the values of the different elements more easily understood, we will take each one and describe briefly what it is and the part it plays in animal nutrition.

Protein.—Protein is a name given to a group of element found in all plants and animals that contain nitrogen. Protein in the vegetable world is found principally in the seeds of plants, and it is the presence of this element which gives the greater value to the seeds as stock feeds. In animal bodies the protein is found in the flesh, blood and bone of the body. How great a part of the body is represented by protein substance is readily seen by the following analysis of the body of a hen: Water, 55.8; protein, 21.6; Ash, 3.8; fat, 17.0.

Animal bodies are made up of innumerable cells, and the basis of these cells is a substance called proto-plasm, the essential element of which is nitrogen, and it is this element that constitutes the value in foodstuffs known as protein.

The tissue of these cells is continually being broken down by the wear and tear of life, and it is necessary that the animal receives in its food at least sufficient protein to repair those wasted tissues, and when this is done, then the work of maintenance is accomplished.

Of course, the rapidity with which tissue is wasted varies with the work being performed by the animal. Thus a horse kept in a stall would require a very small amount of protein in its food as compared with a horse that is doing hard work, and this is true in regard to all animals, humans included. A man doing hard manual labor requires very much more meat than a man following, say, a clerical occupation.

In the case of a fowl, there is a fairly uniform waste of tissue, with the exception that birds of the Mediterranean breeds can assimilate larger amounts of protein owing to their active nature.

The growing animal particularly requires an adequate supply of proteins in its food, for it must be borne in mind that nothing else can perform the work of the proteins, and as their function is primarily to make flesh, it follows that the growing animal requires a liberal supply. We see how nature has provided for this by the analysis of eggs and milk, both of which by nature were designed as the growing foods of young birds and stock.

HEALTHY HAPPY HENS

That's what every poultry-man needs. There's no money in boarding a lot of half-sick moping hens.

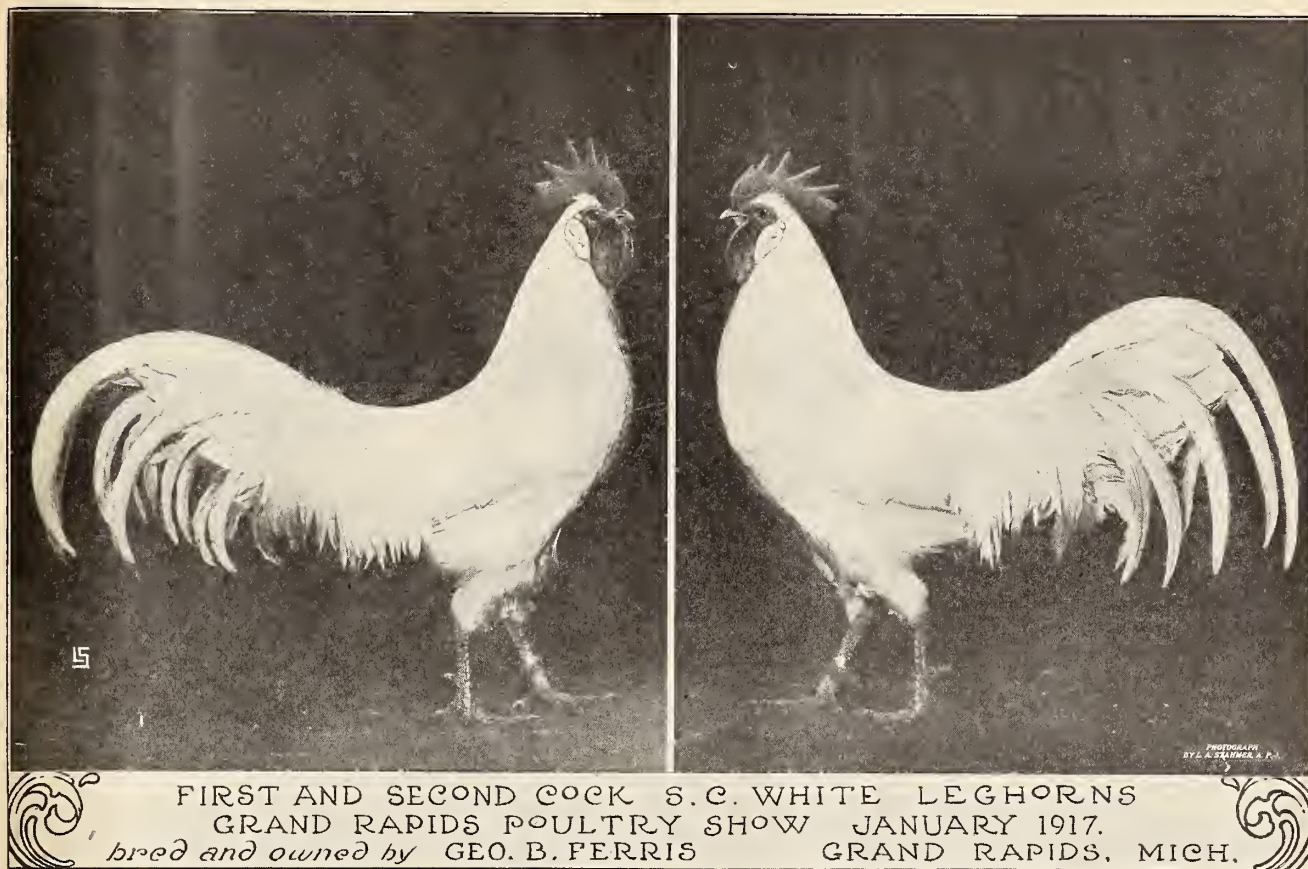
Conkey's Poultry Tonic puts new life in your poultry and fills the egg basket. It supplies the chemical ingredients the hen needs and must have to be an egg producer. It helps hens through the moult, strengthens the egg organs, builds up a surplus of strength and health and gets winter eggs. **No filler—no cayenne pepper—just good tonic.** Use it every month in the year—for young chicks, growing stock, moulting fowls and laying hens. In pails, \$1.40; packages, 30c and 60c. Ask your dealer or write direct.

A Remarkable Poultry Book—well worth 50c to anyone interested in poultry—sent for 4c in stamps.

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Conkey's POULTRY TONIC



That success is seldom achieved without merit has been forcibly presented to our notice by the arrival of the 1918 catalogue issued by George B. Ferris, Proprietor of the Ferris Leghorn Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich. American Poultry World readers are familiar with the attractive column announcements from Mr. Ferris that we have been publishing from month to month, but we doubt if many fully realize the extent of the annual business done by Mr. Ferris in breeding, exhibiting and shipping S. C. White Leghorns. This large new catalogue of 52 pages is attractively illustrated in colors and tells in a plain matter of fact way all about the famous "Ferris" Leghorns and the mammoth plant where they are produced. Every reader of the World interested in Leghorns should send for a copy of this book which is mailed free upon request.

Experiments by eminent investigators have demonstrated that if an animal can be entirely deprived of protein in its food, it will gradually starve to death, irrespective of the amount of other foods that may be fed.

Having thus briefly shown the necessity of a supply of proteins in the food for growing and maintenance, we can now investigate what part it plays in production of eggs, etc. The chemical analysis of an egg, exclusive of shell, is: Water, 73.67; protein, 12.55; fats, 12.11; carbohydrates, .55; ash, 1.12, so that it is evident that protein is a very vital factor in egg production.

A hen is a machine that once, having its own needs supplied by the food set aside for maintenance, can then take certain raw materials and turn them into finished products, and her ability to do this, outside of constitutional vigor, of course, depends upon a proper supply of the raw material.

If we were making a product by machinery that had to contain certain specified percentages, we would take care to feed the raw materials in proper quantities in the first place, and it is very similar with the hen, or for that matter, any other animal, with the exception, of course, that within limits the animal can take care of any slight

excess without affecting the finished product.

Protein is the most valuable food element, and care must be taken that it is not fed to excess. Too much protein in the ration may give good results for a time, but there is sure to be a reaction. It is to this cause that numerous troubles called "ovarian troubles" and heat apoplexy, etc., are due. The protein acts as a stimulant, and causes an extra blood pressure, which often causes serious disorders.

If an excess of protein is being fed it can generally be detected by the strong smell of ammonia in the droppings. As a general rule, it is not safe to feed more than thirteen per cent. of protein. Although in the case of an active bird, such as White Leghorn, no immediate ill effects would be noted.

The point to be grasped, however, is that protein fed in excess of the fowl's requirements is wasted. It is in fact worse than wasted, because in subjecting the fowl's system to the strain of digesting and assimilating what it does not require, serious risks are run.

It has been now clearly shown that the presence of sufficient protein in the food is essential to the growth, maintenance, and production, so let us consider the other elements, carbohydrates,

fat, ash, entering the hen's food.

Carbohydrates.—This term embraces the starches, sugars, etc., found in foods, and it represents the bulk of vegetable foods. The function of this class of food is primarily to supply heat and energy to the body. If it is fed in excess, it may be stored in the body as fat, but this is the only form in which it is found in the system.

Carbohydrates are essential to the maintenance and warmth and energy in the animal, but its supply does not occasion any concern, as it is nearly always available in very cheap forms—at any rate for the feeding of the larger animals, such as chaff, grain, hay, etc. Unfortunately for the poultry-feeder, it is not always so cheap for him, as we know too well.

Fat.—The function of fat in the body is identical with carbohydrates but in computing its value as a food it is reckoned to have twenty-four times the heat-producing power of carbohydrates. If fed in excess, fat may be stored in the body with practically no alteration of its nature. For this reason poultry-feeders must beware of feeding foods containing an excess of oil or fat. The carbohydrates and fats being the cheapest form of food, there is a tendency to

(Continued on Page 486)

Topics of the Times

By GRANT M. CURTIS

Editor American Poultry World:

Am pleased to send you herewith, two recent documents from the U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C., also a quotation from a recent letter written by W. F. Priebe, Poultry Specialist (and Advisor) of the U. S. Food Administration, which I believe will prove to be not only interesting to your readers, but also encouraging.

The first document referred to is in the form of a dispatch sent by the U. S. Food Administration to the farm papers and live stock journals of the country, urging all readers of these numerous periodicals to make early arrangements for securing choice cockerels for breeding purposes. Said document is as follows:

Choice Cockerels Valuable

"Poultry breeders are carrying low stocks of male birds this fall, and indications point to a general shortage of breeding stock in the spring. This condition, due largely to high prices of feed, is important to practical poultrymen.

"People who have been accustomed to buying roosters in January and February to make up their breeding pens, are likely to be disappointed next year.

"To be sure of an early start in poultry operations during the coming season, farmers and city flock-owners are advised to retain at least a few choice well-matured cockerels. Carrying them through the winter even at a considerable cost of feed, is a wiser course than depending on the uncertain commercial supply."

No doubt Mr. Priebe, an extensive dealer in market poultry and eggs, is back of the foregoing good advice. The need of cockerels would appeal to him, on the basis of his experience but there is FAR MORE that the U. S. Food Administration should do, and do in the near future, to help the poultry industry as it should be helped. In my judgment, the American Poultry Association, through its President, Mr. E. E. Richards, SHOULD LOSE NO TIME in getting in close touch with Mr. Priebe and the U. S. Food Administration. Steps have been taken in that direction, but further action is imperative—must occur soon if the poultry industry is to receive its just deserts—if poultrymen AS PRODUCERS are to prosper as they should.

The second document above referred to is more general in nature and scope—and it also reflects the broad experience of Mr. Priebe in the market poultry and

egg branch of the industry. It consists of an Official Report sent out by the U. S. Food Administration under date October 16th, reporting an important conference of poultry and egg men with the U. S. Food Administration, and is as follows:

Discusses Nation's Poultry Problems

At the invitation of the United States Food Administrator REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS of the poultry and egg industry convened in Washington recently to discuss the proposed government license plan and to formulate means of reducing waste and encouraging production.

"In addressing the conference, Mr. Hoover pointed out the necessity for ELIMINATING SPECULATION and for making the course of food products from producer to consumer AS DIRECT AS POSSIBLE. Attractive prices to the producer, he explained, ARE NECESSARY to secure large production; and yet the price-level of food products TO THE CONSUMER must be kept as low as war conditions will permit.

"Licensing commercial handlers of poultry and eggs, as explained by Food Administration officials, is a plan of registration COMPELLING the man who would otherwise indulge in doubtful practices to DO THE THING to which the HONEST MAN gladly subscribes. It places a limitation on profits and also enables the government to keep an accurate check on stocks of food in all parts of the country.

"Chairman W. F. Priebe, poultry specialist for the administration, introduced for discussion a list of recommendations calling attention to problems peculiar to the poultry and egg industries and which have thus far baffled complete solution. Poultry fed within 24 hours of killing does not keep as well, according to official tests, as poultry that has received no feed during that period. HERE THE POULTRY PACKER is asked to use the best scientific methods on one hand and must satisfy the requirements of the humane society on the other.

"The exact dividing line between a good and a bad egg, the best method of handling cracked and checked eggs to reduce waste, approved shipping methods for dressed poultry—these and similar problems WERE REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF FIVE to take up in conference with the Food Administrator.

"Delegates to the conference agreed, after informal discussion, that stocks of poultry, especially young stock on farms ARE SOMEWHAT BELOW NORMAL, due largely to the period of cold, wet weather during the brooding season last spring. As a means of encouraging greater production in his locality, one dealer has been selling at cost, pullets received



GRANT M. CURTIS

For a quarter of a century now Grant M. Curtis has been an outstanding figure in the poultry industry of America. He is credited with being the "father" of the present constitution of American Poultry Association, and with the experience from having filled offices, from president down, is perhaps the best posted man we have on A. P. A. affairs. A majority of the far-reaching resolutions adopted by the Milwaukee Convention were framed by Mr. Curtis.

Personally, we believe that some way should be devised whereby the well known ability of Mr. Curtis in constructive work should be better and more largely utilized at the present time by the American Poultry Association. These are times that call for the best that any of us can give, and we believe Mr. Curtis could achieve results that would be very beneficial to the poultry industry in the present War crisis. The work that might be done by the American Poultry Association, in co-operation with the Government officials of Washington, is incalculable.

from farmers having an excess to others who desire them. OTHERS HAVE MADE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASSES, POINTING OUT THE MERITS OF BETTER BREEDING STOCK AND OFFERING FEEDING SUGGESTIONS.

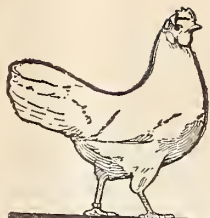
"These efforts are in harmony with the policy of the Food Administration TO ENCOURAGE A LARGE PRODUCTION OF POULTRY AND EGGS in the effort to conserve our supply of beef, pork and mutton. In the opinion of Federal authorities, THERE WILL BE A READY MARKET for all poultry products next year and probably for several years to come.

"The high price of other meats has increased the consumption of poultry and eggs on farms to the extent that THE REDUCTION IN POULTRY RECEIPTS THIS FALL has been apparent at nearly all receiving centers.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

The foregoing report contains several items of true importance to poultry and egg producers, but still it is too general in character. It is not definite enough—it uses bird shot instead of bullets. Of course preliminary work, broad in scope, has to be undertaken first, but very soon moves should be made that would be more definite—that will yield tangible results.

The U. S. Food Administration thus far has resisted every effort to induce it to fix or control the price of the 1917 corn crop. Personally I'm inclined to



Ferris White Leghorns For Eggs

COMPARE FERRIS LEGHORNS with ordinary hens and you will understand why so many thousands of poultry keepers have Ferris White Leghorns exclusively. Order a small pen from trapnested hens with records of over 200 eggs. Keep a record of the eggs they lay this fall and winter compared with your present flock. Next spring you will know that 16 years' careful breeding has produced hens that will average close to 200 eggs a year with ordinary care.

Pens of this 200-egg quality will cost as follows:

1 cockerel, 2 hens or pullets..	\$12.00
1 cockerel, 4 hens or pullets..	18.00
1 cockerel, 8 hens or pullets..	30.00
1 cockerel, 12 hens or pullets..	40.00
2 cockerels, 25 hens or pullets	80.00
4 cks., 50 hens or pullets	155.00
7 cks., 100 hens or pullets..	285.00
100 hens or pullets	250.00

These hens are properly mated. The cockerels are early hatched, or if you would rather have yearling cock birds we can furnish them at the same price. The pullets are early hatched and laying, the hens are through the molt. See page 8 of catalog for particulars, or order direct from this ad.

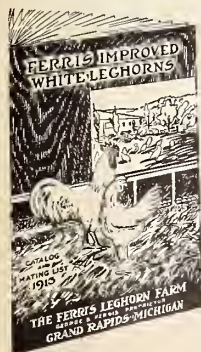
Males of this quality mated with your present flock will greatly improve your young stock next season. The price is only \$6.00 each—in lots of 10 or more, \$5.00 each. We also have cheaper birds—cockerels at \$4.00, hens at \$2.00 or \$175.00 per 100.

All Stock Is Shipped On Approval

You can return within three days any birds not satisfactory and money will be refunded. We guarantee safe arrival any distance. (We will ship C. O. D. if you want to see the birds before paying for them. Send only \$1.50 for a pen of five and 20 cents each for larger numbers to guarantee express charges.) We insure all stock for 30 days. Any birds that die or get out of condition will be replaced free of charge. Their breeding value is also guaranteed. Any sale that does not produce fertile eggs, any hen that does not lay hatchable, good shaped eggs, will be replaced free.

This Free 32-Page Catalog

gives more information than is possible in this ad. Contains photos showing 35 acres of White Leghorns; describes our methods of feed and care; how we improve laying qualities; list of winnings at 20 big shows; many letters from customers; prices of exhibition, breeding and laying stock, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks. Even if you are not now in the market for stock we will be glad to send you a copy. Mail postal now while you have the matter in mind.



GEORGE B. FERRIS
908 Union Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

believe they are right about it. Have been in Quincy, Ill., the last three weeks and new corn is now selling here in the city market, out of farm wagons, at 85 cents to \$1.00 per bushel, 70 lbs. to the bushel. New corn on the Chicago Board of Trade is selling at \$1.09 to \$1.14 per bushel for December and January deliveries. These prices are quite reasonable.

Just how low the prices of the new crop of corn will go, if let alone, allowing supply and demand to govern, is the interesting question. Am of the opinion that the U. S. Food Administration believes that the price of the 1917 corn crop, if left alone, will range around \$1.00 per bushel, provided speculation is eliminated under the National Food Control Law and the cost of transportation is regulated. If that should prove to be the case, then the present attitude of the U. S. Food Administration would be justified—namely, to not fix the price, but to protect it against gambling, hoarding and excessive profit taking.

As late as October 20th, Mr. W. F. Priebe, writing in his official capacity expressed himself as follows in a letter which came to our attention:

"Wheat is the fundamental cereal for human food and corn and oats are the fundamental feeds for all animals, including poultry. The price of old or commercial corn the past three months has been from \$2.20 to \$2.35 per bushel on the Chicago market. With the enormous 1917 crop of corn, now matured, farmers are selling it for November and December delivery, at less than one-half the price of the old. So our advice to poultrymen is to be patient until the new crop comes in, when we are sure that now what is a losing proposition will be turned into a profitable one, for the reason given, and it is our belief that those selling their flocks at the present time are making a serious mistake."

Undoubtedly, the foregoing statement of facts, together with the advice given, represents the down-to-the-minute (October 20, 1917) views of the U. S. Food Administration regarding, first, the good prospects of low prices for the 1917 crop of corn; second, what poultrymen and egg producers should do as regards being patient, holding on, etc. It is a big and unprecedented problem that the U. S. Food Administration is entrusted to handle and all of us should be patient, should be patriotic. It is not a time for ordinary criticisms, but for facts and co-operation.

What bothers me is this: Is the poultry industry well represented at Washington, as regards facts and compelling advice to be presented to the right men in the right way at the right time? AND THE RIGHT TIME IS NOW! The poultry industry needs help—and needs it without delay. At present it is between hay and grass, so to speak. This

industry has been suffering greatly during the last three to six months as a result of the high prices of feed as compared with the proportionately low prices obtainable for market poultry and eggs. On the other hand, the great good that undoubtedly is to result from the big campaign to be carried on this coming winter and next spring by the U. S. Department of Agriculture has not yet been felt—is not yet in evidence in behalf of the poultrymen in any material way, except as a matter of encouragement for the intelligent and for those who can afford to retain their fowls and wait for the winter and spring demand.

At Washington they are doing the best they can—are accomplishing wonders, as a matter of fact. On the other hand, if the poultry industry DOES NOT MAKE ITSELF HEARD, if it does not get into court with its case, present the evidence and insist on a favorable decision in the form of much needed help to meet war-time conditions, it will not get this help, or if it does get help it will be delayed and less in amount than it should be.

One more matter along this line, and I will quit. Have before me a copy of the "Weekly Bulletin," issued by the "Public Information Division of the United States Food Administration, Washington," of date October 20th. It consists of twelve pages and contains official information to be published in all sorts of periodicals. On Page 7 I note that the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, has prepared and is distributing "A Government Fish Poster."

WELL AND GOOD! Now, how about a Government Poultry Poster? If the poultry industry is to be favored with a poultry poster, ought not the American Poultry Association, through its head officer, take the necessary steps to bring this about? Such steps will have to be taken, in my opinion, if we get what we need—if we get what we are entitled to—if the poultry industry is to be promoted properly by the Washington authorities, by these official friends of ours who will be glad to get reliable information from us and will be glad to use it to the best advantage of the poultry industry, provided it is supplied to them promptly, properly and in reliable, usable form.

THESE ARE NOT DAYS FOR ARGUMENT BUT FOR ACTION. I was glad that the American Poultry Association at Milwaukee last month voted President Richards a salary, also that Mr. Richards has announced his candidacy for re-election, because this should mean THAT HE WILL DO HIS UTMOST TO MEET THE SITUATION.

Yours, for the limit of individual and organized endeavor during these truly extraordinary times in the world's history.
GRANT M. CURTIS.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

GEORGE H. GILLIES, Editor.

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Change in Address—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their former, as well as their present, address, otherwise the address cannot be changed.

Expirations—All subscriptions will be promptly discontinued upon expiration, hence you must renew not to miss any number.

When Writing—Address all correspondence to American Poultry World, 302 Hodge Building, Lockport, N. Y.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

Entered at Postoffice, Lockport, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

From Friends and Well Wishers

We are indeed very much gratified with the hearty response that has met our efforts to furnish poultry keepers with a helpful paper. It is our one purpose to make American Poultry World of the greatest possible usefulness. That our efforts have been duly appreciated is evidenced by the many letters received from our readers, from men and women who know what kind of a poultry journal they want, and how they want the news of the industry delivered to them each month.

We will take space to quote a few of the splendid letters received.

One of the first letters to hand was from E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the American Poultry Association, as follows:—

"I am today in receipt of the World for October, and allow me to congratulate you upon the splendid issue, and doubly so upon the very clear, comprehensive and splendid wording of the report of the American Poultry Association's meeting. You certainly went the limit in devoting so much space to this meeting, and I trust it will make the World a great many friends among our association.

"I am glad to see you back in the harness again, and hope that you will have the same good success that was yours when you were running the Poultry Gazette."

Then Mrs. E. B. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, the efficient secretary of American Poultry Association, came quickly along with these fine, complimentary and highly encouraging words:

"In this morning's mail we find a copy of the new American Poultry World. You certainly are to be congratulated upon the splendid looking journal.

"I do not know when I have read a more complete account of a convention than your report of the Forty-second Annual Convention at Milwaukee. Have read it from first to last, and am much impressed with your plan of reporting, writing up, etc. It is very complete.

"I feel we can expect great things from the Poultry World. Was much pleased to read the endorsement from one of your former associates in Kansas, your "Greetings to Our Readers," and "Three of Us," on editorial page. In fact, all you have to say in your journal is well written and very impressive.

"Suffice it to say, all of your old friends in your line of poultry work, happily welcome you back to the fold, as an editor and publisher of a poultry journal."

A letter we appreciate very much was from T. E. Quisenberry, President of American School of Poultry Husbandry, Leavenworth, Kan., who said among other items of interest to us:

"I want to congratulate you on the good paper you issued this month, and I hope to see an increase in interest and business from time to time."

Still another, from Evan A. Bonham, Manager of Bonham's Poultry Ranch, Cherry, Arizona, was especially welcome on account of the long distance it traveled. Said Mr. Bonham:

"Your paper has the right ring to it. I will try to get you a few subscribers. If I can be of any service to you in far-away Arizona, let me know."

Miss L. Cook, Oakville, Iowa, Originator and breeder of Spangled Wyandottes, Spangled Rocks and Spangled Leghorns, who has a splendid, interesting article in this issue, writes:

"Your former paper was one of the very best advertising mediums I have ever found, and I believe your new magazine, the American Poultry World, will be fully equal to your former paper. I shall be glad to do anything I can to help the World. Will get what subscriptions I can for you."

Most of our readers are well acquainted with the unrivalled reputation of Halbach's White Rocks, bred by H. W. Halbach & Sons, Waterford, Wis., who included in letter of instructions covering their November advertisement the following:

"Have noted with much interest the October issue of American Poultry World. The report of the Milwaukee Convention was outstanding and handled in a most capable manner. That sort of news will take. We wish you success."

F. H. Stoneburn, formerly prominently connected with Storrs Experiment Station, and now in charge of the Agricultural Department of the Matos Advertising Company, Philadelphia, one of the best known and capable advertising agencies, says:

"I took great pleasure in carefully examining the October issue of the American Poultry World. You are to be congratulated upon the appearance of the magazine, as well as the quality of its contents. I sincerely trust it will develop in a manner quite satisfactory to you."

W. F. Priebe, Poultry Expert and Counselor for the U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C., thoughtfully wrote us:

"This will acknowledge receipt of copy of the American Poultry World, with a report of the recent Convention of the American Poultry Association, held at Milwaukee. This report, with the resolutions, is of great interest, and I thank you and the members for the interest taken in this industry."

Hon. D. F. Houston, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, in acknowledging receipt of the October issue, said:

"I thank you for a copy of the American Poultry World for October which contains a full report of the recent convention of the American Poultry Association held at Milwaukee. I shall examine it with interest and shall note particularly the resolutions adopted by the association."

One of the livest wires in the poultry business is W. D. Holterman, Fancier, of Fort Wayne, Ind., originator and breeder of the well-known "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rocks. In a recent letter to us he said:

"I would like to see the World make good, and I cannot help but tell you, Mr. Gillies, the way you are going after business seems to indicate that you will make good. Here's wishing you good luck!"

We certainly appreciate the way in which poultrymen have received the World under the new management and we shall endeavor to so improve each issue that poultry keepers everywhere will not consider their month's reading complete until they have received the World.

Another thing: We greatly appreciate the splendid number of new subscriptions received. We really were delightfully surprised. Thanks; very much.

From Our Old Camping Ground

In a recent letter to Grant M. Curtis, former editor of the World, W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan., says:—

"I am glad George Gillies is getting back in the paper business again, as I think he is one of the best poultry editors we ever had, and a real booster for the business. Wish he was back in Kansas. If he had stayed here we now would have been away ahead of any State in the Union in the business, but we have no paper now and it is hard sledding to get anywhere, as the farm papers do not boost the fancy.

"This winter I was up to Topeka to the Legislature to get a bill through for the poultry industry of the State, and the worst opponent we had was the class of men it would benefit most—the farmer. I worked seven weeks and had it in the hands of the Committee of both branches, when they wanted to compromise with me. I stuck for the right, and lost it this time, but we will try again next year.

"If we had a poultry paper it would be different, and George was there with the goods."

Well, we are glad to be back in the poultry journal business, and we pledge whatever energy and ability we may have, without reservation or limit, to the upbuilding of the industry and in helping poultrymen during these troublesome days of high feed cost. American Poultry World, through its nation-wide circulation, is in position to assist poultrymen in many different ways.

How can we help you?

Up To Richards

Nine war-time resolutions that should result in immediate and nation-wide activity of someone were adopted at the recent Milwaukee Convention of American Poultry Association.

That means **NINE BIG JOBS** are up to E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as the president and the active official head of the American Poultry Association.

Look them over carefully:

Resolution 1.—Appointment of **FIVE** men to co-operate in every possible way with the **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT** in advancing the interests of poultry culture and egg production.

The former **FEDERAL AID** committee did great, resultful work. The congressional appropriation of \$148,800 was largely the result of their efforts. Poultrymen will now await the results of the new committee's efforts.

Resolution 2.—An appeal to all poultry keepers to study the present war-time situation from its local as well as its national aspect, and to avoid hysterical action through the killing of productive birds with its accompanying personal and national loss, and the appointment of a **COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY** to insure the proper distribution of this appeal, in order to insure confidence among the poultry fraternity.

The Publicity Committee also did most valuable work, as was shown in report we published in October issue. What will the new committee do? Quick work is needed here, too.

Resolution 3.—Appointment of **FIFTEEN** poultrymen, selected from widely separated districts of the United States and Canada, to respond promptly to requests of the President of American Poultry Association for personal, individual help in his efforts to promote co-operation in the advancement of the poultry industry during the period of the war; and the appropriation of \$1,000 for traveling expenses of these men in their work.

No doubt the Committee of Fifteen to act as assistants to President Richards will most willingly devote time and effort to aid in the good cause, but **WHAT** they are to do must be laid out for them, else the year will roll round without tangible results for the **RELIEF** of poultrymen.

Resolution 4.—Appointment of **ONE** poultryman in **EACH STATE** and in **EACH PROVINCE** of Canada, to co-operate with the President of the American Poultry Association to promote increased production and larger consumption of poultry and eggs.

It is a fine thing to appoint one poultryman in each State and in each Province of Canada, to promote increased production, but **HOW** is he going to **PROMOTE** the production? A definite plan must be placed before these State and Provincial representatives or the appointment will in most cases result simply in an empty honor.

Resolution 5.—Appointment of **250 MEN AND WOMEN** to co-operate individually with County, State and District Agents and Extension Men, and other representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in **ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING LOCAL POULTRY MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS, ETC.**, which have for their object increased production of poultry and eggs.

One of the really big things done by the Milwaukee Convention was the formation of a committee of 250 poultrymen, selected from every State in the Union, to organize and conduct local poultry meetings, demonstrations, etc., but **HOW** and **WHEN** will these State Committees get together, and will **SOMEONE** suggest what work can be done most effectively for the increase of poultry production in the face of present conditions?

Resolution 6.—An appeal to Herbert Hoover, U. S. Food Administrator, to do **VERY SOON** whatever may lie in the power, present and future, of the U. S. Food Administration, to secure for the poultry industry of the United States the **RELIEF** it must have if poultrymen are to respond to Mr. Hoover's appeal to increase poultry production.

The appeal to Mr. Hoover to secure for the poultry industry the relief it must have if poultrymen are to respond to his appeal to increase poultry production, is something that should be followed up day after day until the relief needed is granted. Perhaps the Federal Aid Committee of Five will make this part of their business. This is not a case for letter writing; personal conferences must be had with Mr. Hoover and other officials. It is an easy matter for them to ask poultry keepers to increase production, but now these men and women **NEED** substantial assistance to carry out their desires.

Resolution 7.—President to decide upon the opening and maintaining of **NATIONAL BUREAUS** of poultry information, to be located in various parts of the United States.

National Bureaus of poultry information similar to the one conducted at Chicago during May and June, under the direction of Jas. W. Bell, should be fostered and encouraged. The advice of men and women prominent in the industry should be secured, and their co-operation pledged, in this great work.

Resolution 8.—Appointment of **TWENTY-FIVE** poultrymen to **SUPPLY DATA AND ARTICLES** on the subjects of increased poultry and egg production, and the food and commercial values of poultry and poultry products, for publication in poultry papers, farm papers, household journals, and for use of the U. S. Food Administration.

The appointment and management of

25 poultrymen to supply data and articles for general publication is in itself a big work. Such articles would help the poultry industry for years to come.

Resolution 9.—Petition to U. S. Food Administration to proceed, without delay, to **FIX A PRICE ON THE 1917 CROP OF CORN**, \$1.00 per bushel less than for the 1917 wheat crop.

The proposition of fixing a satisfactory price on corn is a big one, but poultry keepers need lower prices, and Mr. Hoover should be kept advised of their needs. The Federal Aid Committee can do good work here. To date practically nothing has been accomplished in this direction by the American Poultry Association.

Each one of these war-time resolutions was thoughtfully and deliberately prepared and adopted. Time will tell whether the American Poultry Association is **BIG ENOUGH** for the job laid out for it.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the names of the men and women President Richards has appointed as his **ASSISTANTS** to perform the work called for in these resolutions.

Truly, Mr. Richards, you have a "Man's Job" on your hands.

We believe every poultry keeper in this country, whether or not he is a member of the American Poultry Association, will be glad to "do his bit," and do it when it will be most effective.

But men need a leader; they must be directed. In plain English, it will be necessary for President Richards to personally tell the men and women forming the various committees **WHAT** they should do, **WHEN** they should do it, and insist that they do it.

These are war times, and war remedies always demand immediate action for quick relief.

President Richards has made a **GOOD START**. The committees have been appointed; many letters have been written; a personal appeal is being made to all poultrymen to help.

Good luck to you, President Richards; we are all looking at you. We also are going to **HELP** you.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST?

My customers do. That's why they come-back, year after year for new blood. They know they are getting the utmost down to date quality combined with superior vigor and egg laying qualities—as well as those prepotent blood lines, such as you can only get in the

Halbach Strain of White Plymouth Rocks

Remember, they won more 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. prizes at **Chicago Coliseum** the past four years than all other breeders put together. They also swept the **Milwaukee Auditorium 1917**—the **Big Wisconsin State Fair** and are Literally winning everywhere for my customers. The best lot we have ever offered are now ready. Write today, your needs and what you can afford to pay. We will help you make selections.

H. W. Halbach & Sons, Box 3, Waterford Wis.

A More Encouraging Outlook for

Views of Well-Known Authorities as Published in Recent Articles In

H. E. Nourse, in The October Poultry Herald:

BEYOND all doubt the market poultry products will sell for good prices during the coming winter and spring. Eggs are now wholesaling in Minnesota for more than at the same time last year and a considerable increase is noted by the government all over the United States. Market poultry, which increased in price during the summer and early fall, slumped a little in September, due, no doubt, to the fact that the timid poultry keepers dumped on the market a lot of stock which they ought to have kept. To some extent, it may have been due to the early marketing of culls which poultry keepers very wisely decided to get rid of at the first opportunity. The comparatively small supply of market poultry which will be left in the country after Thanksgiving time will probably assure a good price for fresh-killed stock, no matter how much the cold storage warehouses contain. We may look for unusually high prices of eggs (probably the highest ever known) though the dollar eggs predicted in the newspapers will not materialize. There seems to be good reason to believe that the demand for high grade breeding and exhibition fowls will be stronger this coming season than for some years past. The majority of thinking poultrymen, whose good judgment has assured their success in the past, believe this to be true and are acting accordingly. Everything considered, the outlook for the selling end of the poultry business is bright. The prices of

poultry feeds, however, are causing considerable concern, yet there is reason for optimism in that direction.

If the government succeeds, through its food administration, in eliminating the speculator the cost of grains will be governed by supply and demand, as it should be. Beyond all question the demand for the principal grains used in feeding poultry (corn, wheat and oats) will be strong from now on, until the time of the next crop. America will be called on not only to feed herself, but to furnish immense quantities of grain to her allies in the European war. England, France, Italy and especially England, will require immense quantities of American grown food stuffs. To supply this

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WHEN the war began in 1914 the poultry business of Canada experienced a slump from which it has not yet recovered. Poultry breeders and farmers became panic-stricken over rising feed prices and sold or shipped their stock to market as fast as available transportation could handle it. Poultry shows were canceled right and left and there was general retrenchment throughout the industry.

The effect of this curtailment in the following months was to create the greatest demand for breeding stock, eggs and market poultry that has ever been known in the Dominion. Prices began to go up and continued to soar because there was no possible way of meeting demands for products of the hen. Poultry keepers immediately began to resume activities and in a comparatively short time the popularity of the hen had reached a tremendous height. Judging from the continued extensive activities of the government authorities, the end is not yet in sight; the cause of the hen is being pushed with greater energy all the time.

These are facts that depict in a vivid manner what three years of war have accomplished for the poultry industry of our border neighbor.

What is it going to do for the American hen?

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The foregoing facts are good evidence that the price of poultry feeds will not advance and they suggest the possibility that the prices may decrease when the food administration under Mr. Hoover gets some of the tangles straightened out. In the meantime it is wise for the poultry keeper to figure carefully on rations which will provide the proper nourishment at the least expense. The government and the state agricultural colleges are trying to develop, and in some cases have now developed, rations which provide the required amounts of proteins, carbohydrates, etc., at some reduction in cost.

History seems to be repeating itself. During the past eight months a great many of our own poultrymen and farmers have sold all or a large part of their laying and breeding stock; we have been passing through a condition similar to that which prevailed in Canada at the beginning of the war. Just what proportions this curtailment will reach in America remains to be seen. One thing of which we may be reasonably certain is that it will never assume the aspect of a panic such as gripped the business in the Dominion in 1914. So far the result has been the elimination of a great mass of beginners and of those more or less experienced poultry keepers who, because of poor stock, inexperience or haphazard methods of management, are unable to make a profit under present conditions. These classes will continue to be forced out of business as time goes on, and this is one of the circumstances that promise much in the future for the fellow who has the goods.

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A Shortage Ahead

Many indications point to the fact that the pure-bred poultry business and the market for poultry products are going to be better in the months to come than they have been for many years.

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The poultry market is already beginning to feel the effect of this shortage of stock. Eggs and poultry are considerably higher than they have ever been before



First Cock and Champion Male at the National Meet of the Single Comb White Leghorn Club, Greater Chicago Show, January, 1917. Bred and owned by Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Illinois. Mr. Smith reports that his stock this year is better than ever. His catalog will be sent to those interested by addressing him as above.

the Future of the American Hen

elucidate the General Opinion That Prices and Profits Will Soon Improve

at this season, and despite the liberal offerings of live poultry, demand continues brisk and prices good. The prices paid the past spring and summer for the eggs now in storage mean that they will retail at forty to fifty cents a dozen, and unless the unexpected happens this in turn means that the fresh product will move freely this coming winter at prices ranging from seventy to eighty cents a dozen.

Some of the leading egg dealers in the large cities, who make it their business to keep posted on conditions, say that the curtailment which has been made in laying stock all over the country will unquestionably cause the inauguration of the dollar eggs during the season of normal low production.

Since we have entered the war the Government has doubled its appropriation for poultry work, and at the same time the separate states have been pushing extensive campaigns for more and better poultry. Business houses whose interests are allied with the poultry industry, the American Poultry Association and numerous other organizations are employing every means at their command to help stimulate production.

This tremendous appeal to raise more poultry and to utilize the waste from the home for the production of eggs and meat has aroused the interests of thousands of people to the importance of keeping a few hens.

Likewise the farmers are rapidly being educated to the fact that mongrel stock must make way for the more prolific pure-breds if we are to carry out our program of greatly increased production without the loss of reasonable profit.

The day of the business hen is dawning. The one big note that is being impressed on the minds of beginners, farmers, back-lotters and poultry keepers generally is that the layer with good blood lines is the only one that can win. It is certain that there will be created a demand for pure-bred utility stock that will try the best resources of the breeders of the country.

E. E. Richards, President of A. P. A., in Western Poultry Journal:

THERE is no question but that Standard-bred poultry culture in America is going to pass through the greatest reaction ever known to any line of business endeavor, due to the nation-wide campaign to be made by the Federal Government in speeding up poultry production for 1918.

The Department of Agriculture as well as the Food Administration, fully realize the importance of poultry products as food, and more especially the vast amount that it is possible to produce in the shortest period of time. At least two generations in a year, and as a consequence, poultry growing is going to be urged for every farmer and back-lotter in America. There is no question but that these two departments which are doing such wonderful work in the conservation, administration, and production of food, fully anticipate the fact that increased poultry production will only be undertaken on a fairly equitable

business basis, namely an honest margin of profit on production, and that this margin of profit must be as fairly determined as wheat, steel, or other commodities upon which wartime prices have been determined. There is no questioning the fact that poultry producers will be assured an honest profit. The crying demand for more poultry products will then meet with hearty responses by every farmer and by the large poultry farms, as well as the back lotters in this whole country.

Looking into the future, the Journal sees nothing but a grand revival in the poultry business with the greatest demand for breeding stock, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, incubators, brooders, and poultry supplies known for years. There is to be no starvation in America, nor among the Allies. We are in this war to win, and we are going to do it on full stomachs. We can not do so without chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, and eggs.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, in American Poultry Advocate:

THE cockerels are being marketed. They go better than a month ago.

There is more demand for them, and the price has gone up two to four cents a pound. Cockerels weighing three and one-half to five pounds sell alive for twenty-five cents a pound, and when bled and the feathers removed, for twenty-eight to thirty cents a pound, wholesale. Old hens are getting decidedly scarce in the market, the supply about exhausted, and dealers are going well into the country districts to pick up a modest number. Eggs are still selling for sixty cents a dozen, as in early September, though I know one city in New England where the price is seventy cents, and a town on the shore north of Boston where they are seventy-five cents.

Pullets for layers are in big demand. Rapidly rising egg prices make the town folks wonder if they cannot produce

their own eggs at a lower cost. Some have been in the habit of buying pullets in the fall and dressing them for their table when through laying in late summer. Other people are buying pullets for the first time. Many of the folks who have had their first garden, this year, are inquiring about what they can do with a few hens.

There is a fine call for birds of the better sort. Folks are realizing that they must have good layers if they are to get a profit from their laying hens. They have been culling as never before, and find that they have few hens that are laying this autumn. These folks are out for hens bred to lay more eggs than the ordinary hen. They want some that will lay ten to fifteen dozen eggs in a year, and are willing to pay good prices for birds that will breed this sort of pullets.

SHOW BIRDS GALORE

More than 2,500 "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks are now growing up into superb, magnificent show birds. The "Aristocrats" are those glorious Plymouth Rocks which are making such a

SENSATIONAL SWEEP OF VICTORIES

throughout all America—from the Grand Palace, New York, to San Francisco; from the great shows of Canada down into South America—winning out at such great shows as Chicago, New York Palace, Guelph, London, Memphis Tri-State, World's Fair and many hundreds of other shows. This is probably the most VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN ever made by any strain of chickens.

THE "ARISTOCRATS" ARE SURE AND GUARANTEED WINNERS

Therefore if you need winning show birds sit down and write me—NOW—telling me all about it. Then we can make special, nice, pleasant arrangements which will suit you just fine.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier Box W FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, U. S. A.



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The day of the business hen is dawning. The one big note that is being impressed on the minds of beginners, farmers, back-lotters and poultry keepers generally is that the layer with good blood lines is the only one that can win. It is certain that there will be created a demand for pure-bred utility stock that will try the heat resources of the breeders of the country.

E. E. Richards, President of A. P. A., in Western Poultry Journal:

THERE is no question but that Standard-bred poultry culture in America is going to pass through the greatest reaction ever known to any line of business endeavor, due to the nation-wide campaign to be made by the Federal Government in speeding up poultry production for 1918.

The Department of Agriculture, as well as the Food Administration, fully realize the importance of poultry products as food, and more especially the vast amount that it is possible to produce in the shortest period of time. At least two generations in a year, and as a consequence, poultry growing is going to be urged for every farmer and back-lotter in America. There is no question but that these two departments which are doing such wonderful work in the conservation, administration, and production of food, fully anticipate the fact that increased poultry production will only be undertaken on a fairly equitable

business basis, namely an honest margin of profit on production, and that this margin of profit must be as fairly determined as wheat, steel, or other commodities upon which wartime prices have been determined. There is no questioning the fact that poultry producers will be assured an honest profit. The crying demand for more poultry products will then meet with hearty responses by every farmer and by the large poultry farms, as well as the back-lotters in this whole country.

Looking into the future, the Journal sees nothing but a grand revival in the poultry business with the greatest demand for breeding stock, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, incubators, brooders, and poultry supplies known for years. There is to be no starvation in America, nor among the Allies. We are in this war to win, and we are going to do it on full stomachs. We can not do so without chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, and eggs.

Dr. N. W. Sanborn, in American Poultry Advocate:

THE cockerels are being marketed. They go better than a month ago. There is more demand for them, and the price has gone up two to four cents a pound. Cockerels weighing three and one-half to five pounds sell alive for twenty-five cents a pound, and when bled and the feathers removed, for twenty-eight to thirty cents a pound, wholesale. Old hens are getting decidedly scarce in the market, the supply about exhausted, and dealers are going well into the country districts to pick up a modest number. Eggs are still selling for sixty cents a dozen, as in early September, though I know one city in New England where the price is seventy cents, and a town on the shore north of Boston where they are seventy-five cents.

Pullets for layers are in big demand. Rapidly rising egg prices make the town folks wonder if they cannot produce

their own eggs at a lower cost. Some have been in the habit of buying pullets in the fall and dressing them for their table when through laying in late summer. Other people are buying pullets for the first time. Many of the folks who have had their first garden, this year, are inquiring about what they can do with a few hens.

There is a fine call for birds of the better sort. Folks are realizing that they must have good layers if they are to get a profit from their laying hens. They have been culling as never before, and find that they have few hens that are laying this autumn. These folks are out for hens bred to lay more eggs than the ordinary hen. They want some that will lay ten to fifteen dozen eggs in a year, and are willing to pay good prices for birds that will breed this sort of pullets.



First Cock and Champion Male at the National Meet of the Single Comb White Leghorn Club, Greater Chicago Show, January, 1917. Bred and owned by Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Illinois. Mr. Smith reports that his stock this year is better than ever. His catalog will be sent to those interested by addressing him as above.

SHOW BIRDS GALORE

More than 2,500 "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks are now growing up into superb, magnificent show birds. The "Aristocrats" are those glorious Plymouth Rocks which are making such a

SENSATIONAL SWEEP OF VICTORIES

throughout all America—from the Grand Palace, New York, to San Francisco; from the great shows of Canada down into South America—winning out at such great shows as Chicago, New York Palace, Guelph, London, Memphis Tri-State, World's Fair and many hundreds of other shows. This is probably the most VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN ever made by any strain of chickens.

THE "ARISTOCRATS" ARE SURE AND GUARANTEED WINNERS

Therefore if you need winning show birds sit down and write me—NOW—telling me all about it. Then we can make special, nice, pleasant arrangements which will suit you just fine.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier Box W FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, U. S. A.





WHAT THE STATE OF TEXAS IS DOING FOR POULTRYMEN

By F. W. KAZMEIER, Poultry Husbandman

THE exceedingly dry weather the past year in a large part of Texas, the high prices of all kinds of poultry feeds, and the high price of live poultry, was directly responsible for a majority of the farmers and poultry breeders disposing of a large number of their flock or the entire flock. This has caused a serious shortage of poultry breeding stock.

To partly overcome this condition, the Chief of the Animal Industry Division of the Extension Service, A. & M. College of Texas, and the Poultry Husbandman, have made plans to arrange with the bankers of the State to finance a scheme of pure-bred poultry, eggs, and day-old chick introduction this coming year.

Our plan of introducing mature stock is something as follows:—A meeting is held in a community for the purpose of encouraging more and better poultry. At this meeting, bankers, business men, farmers and poultry raisers are invited to attend. The county agent usually attends to all of these details. Immediately after the meeting, those that desire to get pure-bred chickens are requested to remain. Their names, addresses, and number of chickens desired are secured. Those that wish to buy their stock without financial aid from the banks can do so. Those that need financial assistance are given it through the local banks. The money is to be loaned at a low rate of interest, and to be paid for out of 50% of the proceeds realized from sale of eggs and surplus stock. It is not our intention to place a large number of chickens with one farmer; but merely sufficient numbers to give him a start with pure-bred stock. It might also be stated here that preference will probably be given to women, because they are more apt to give good care and attention to the stock they are furnished.

Those that do not want, or are not prepared to handle a pen of five females and one male or ten females and one male, we expect to supply with pure-bred males to grade up their flock.

It might also be interesting to add here that the Extension Department expects to assist all such as buy stock on the above plan, by considering their flocks as demonstrations, and advising with them once a month or every two months, and assisting them in every possible way to make their flock profitable. Specialists will visit them and keep them posted along the latest and most practical lines of poultry raising.

The bankers that thoroughly understand the plan will be more than glad to furnish money on notes, at a low rate of interest for the purchase of a pen of

pure-bred fowls. As previously stated, preference will probably be given to the women, for good reasons; however, anybody may secure such assistance, including boys and girls over 10 years of age. In this case such boys and girls must become members of the Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs, conducted and organized by the Extension Service of the Texas A. & M. College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating.

The stock for this purpose must be purchased by a specialist from the Department to be sure that good stock worth the purchase price is secured. This stock, for economical reasons is to be purchased in car load lots, where they can be secured at the most reasonable price, considering quality.

We do not expect to hold them to any one particular breed; however, we expect to recommend nothing but good practical breeds, that can be kept profitably for egg production, meat production, or both. We do not expect to waste any energies with strictly fancy breeds.

During the hatching season we expect to employ the same plan in the furnishing of eggs for hatching, and day-old chicks. We expect to buy these in lots of 500 and 1,000 or more, and distribute them in neighborhoods. We especially are going to do a great deal of work in this direction this coming year. We are also planning on starting several thousand Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club members in the pure-bred poultry business by supplying them with eggs for hatching. Each member will have to set at least three settings. We expect to buy these eggs in lots of 1,000, and divide them into settings and distribute them that way. In this way these eggs can be bought reasonably. The County Agent will act as local agent. At this time we have a very energetic, enthusiastic and well-prepared lady, Miss Lilian Hazle, Poultry Club specialist, who will devote all of her time assisting these members.

It should of course be understood that the main object of this plan is to introduce more pure-bred chickens.

We will probably not be able to secure all of the mature stock needed in Texas, in that case, we will buy them from the outside.

White Leghorn, Laying 289 Eggs, Wins Kentucky Egg-Laying Contest

Hen No. 707, a White Leghorn, owned by Dr. R. Lindsey Ireland, of Louisville, Ky., has been announced as the winner of the year's national egg-laying contest at the Kentucky experiment station. She laid 289 eggs and was for a time believed on the way to break the world's record of 314.

Smith's White Leghorns

More Prizes at Chicago Than Any Other Strain! Catalog telling all about them sent upon request. Eugene C. Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

McConnell's S. C. Black Minorcas

Special Sale of Breeding Stock.

Send for Sale and Mating List. It's Free.

J. V. McConnell, P. O. Box 27-G Garden Grove, Cal. U.S.A.

ONE ROAD TO POULTRY SUCCESS
The Best Poultry Primer ever Published. Chapters on Poultry Profits—Location of Farm—Houses—Breeds—Feeding and Care, etc. Also Chapters on Fruit Farming, Crops, etc. Price 50 cents postpaid. Pittsfield Poultry Farms, 276 Main St., Holliston, Mass.

Oat Sprouter—Only 8 pans 11" x 15", all galvanized, \$4. 5 pans 11" x 15", \$3., 8 pans 11" x 32", \$8. Delivered East of Miss. River. See description Feb. issue, or write for circular. W. H. COLLINS, Harrison St., NEW YORK

Rose and Single Comb Reds

Winners furnished for any show. Early birds a specialty.

C. E. Riley, 925 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wood's Light Brahmas--Weigh--Lay--Win--Pay

"Woods Light Brahma News", eight pages, profusely illustrated, free upon mentioning "American Poultry World."

Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J.

If You Want Columbian Plymouth Rocks "True Blue Strain," White Faverolles "Crystal Strain" or Buff Cochins Bantams with quality write

GEORGE F. LEACH CORNWALL, N. Y.

J. W. ANDREWS

Stock for sale from my famous White Wyandottes. Catalog free.

Dighton, Box W. Mass.

WATT'S S. C. REDS WIN EVERYWHERE

Best Display Brocton Fair, 1916. 1st Pullet, 2nd Cockerel, Boston, 1917. If you want the best write to

H. E. WATTS, Monument Beach, Mass.

MOUNTENEY'S ROSE COMB REDS

Winners at New York State Fair, Palace and other big shows. Send for mating list.

W. E. MOUNTENEY, ELMSFORD, N. Y.

Poultryman!

Manager own farm successfully 10 years. Seeks same position on large plant, own farm sold to settle estate. Address

"LEGHORN" Care POULTRY WORLD.

White Cornish

MOUNTVILLE FARMS,

Pine Road, Loudoun Co. MOUNTVILLE, VA.

S. C. R. I. REDS

Choice Stock For Sale.

John E. Mack, Arlington, New York

HUDSON'S S. C. REDS

Consecutive winners at Madison Square Garden. Many of our Best Breeders for Sale after Egg Season. For circular or prices address CHAS. S. HUDSON, NEW BALTIMORE, N. Y.

LONG'S ORPINGTONS

Stock at special prices.

E. M. LONG, Box A. Osceola, Ind.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Send in your order for Cockerels and Pullets for next winter.

Breeders from this year's pens one half price. H. N. SIMPSON, Rutherford, N. J.

ALL BREEDERS ARE URGED TO HELP THE SHOWS THIS YEAR

By Theo. Hewes

Editor American Poultry World:—

It would seem to the writer from the enthusiasm developed at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association in Milwaukee that we are coming into a new era; when poultrymen are going to co-operate more closely, and where greater things may be expected from both the commercial and the standard poultry breeder. Men who have given the subject their most careful consideration know that the framers of the Standard have made allowance for the commercial value of all breeds, and have described a bird that will produce the most pounds of meat, and the greatest number of eggs, at the least possible expense.

This fact has been clearly proven in the various contests that have been held throughout the United States and foreign countries, where in almost every instance thoroughbreds have outclassed the cross-bred birds, in number of eggs produced, and almost invariably have done so at a less expense of feed.

Confronted with these facts, then, it is certainly to the interest of every man and every woman to encourage in every way possible the breeding of thorough-bred fowls. And in no better way can they do this, than by encouraging local and national poultry shows, by making good entries, and personally attending these exhibitions. And in the right way encourage those who are just starting in the business.

With the unsettled conditions, as we find them today in the United States, and in fact in all the world, men who have the courage of their conviction, and are willing to go ahead and spend their money in the putting on of national exhibitions, are certainly entitled to the support of every man and woman who is interested in more and better land and water fowls.

But few people realize the enormous risk that is taken by a few men to stage what is known today as a National show. The largest buildings in America are used to house these exhibits. The breeders demand uniform cooping and uniform feeding. In addition to this, they expect that the best judges in America will be used in awarding the prizes. They expect liberal premiums, and good specials. And all these expenses have to be borne by the management of these shows.

I feel that I can speak with fairly good authority, as I have had considerable experience in the management of exhibitions. I know what the condition has been in the past, and the daily mail that reaches my desk gives me a fair insight as to the conditions at present.

I believe that the American fanciers are awaking to their responsibility, and are going to respond this year more liberally than ever in the past. If they do this, then the big shows may show a balance on the right side of the ledger, when their books are closed.

So far as I know, I am the only man in this country, who devotes his entire time to the management of poultry exhibitions, having three big poultry shows, and one dog show, under my management.

The Coliseum Show, in Chicago, December 4th to 9th, is decidedly the largest and most expensive. In fact, we question if there could be found today, ten men in the poultry business, aside from the men connected with this association, who would assume the responsibility of putting on this show, if they knew what its actual expenses were.

The Auditorium Show, in Milwaukee, coming next in expenses, will be held January 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The Tomlinson Hall Show, in Indianapolis, comes February 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Premium lists of the three poultry shows mentioned here are ready for distribution, and we will be pleased to mail readers of American Poultry World a free copy.

My address until December 12th, is New Southern Hotel, Chicago. After December 12th, Republican Hotel, Milwaukee.

Use Modern Efficiency Methods on Your Poultry Plant and Get Better Results

Close observers agree that in the past the majority of poultrymen have been content to conduct their operations on a hit-or-miss basis. When feed prices were low, a profit could be made even if the ordinary leaks were unchecked. Present conditions have changed this. If a profit is to be secured there must be efficiency all along the line. And efficiency in poultry management must be based upon knowledge and training. Because of the high prices received for all poultry products, the men who know how to cut costs and increase production are making bigger profits than ever before.

We strongly urge our readers to adopt modern methods in the management of their fowls; to learn how to breed for better results, how to detect the "loafers," how to prepare economical rations, how to feed without waste, how to prevent disease, how to secure big hatches and rear a large percentage of the chicks, how to sell to best advantage. Then success is assured.

There are different methods of obtaining this knowledge. The too common way is to blunder along and learn by experience. But a course in the school of experience is long and costly. It is far better to take the "short cut" and benefit by the knowledge gained through the experience of others. This saves time, money, worry and disappointment.

Fortunately, such knowledge and a thorough training in poultry husbandry under highly expert direction can be secured at little cost. The spare-time, home-study courses offered at low prices by the American School of Poultry Husbandry solve the problem.

These comprehensive, practical courses were prepared by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, one of the foremost American authorities, and a strong staff of competent assistants. Each student receives the personal assistance of these experts.

We suggest that you write The American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 400, Leavenworth, Kans., for a free copy of their big book—"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." It's mighty interesting.

FLOWER CITY SHOW, Rochester, New York JANUARY 25th to 31st, 1918. *America's Best Judges*

The same week as the big corn and grain show that will bring hundreds of buyers to Rochester to see your birds.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Sec'y,

Box 5543,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SPANGLED WYANDOTTES

Be prepared to reduce the high cost of feed, by getting the greatest amount of eggs and meat for the least amount of feed, in my ideal, beauty-breed—the Spangled Wyandottes.

L. COOK, Originator,

Oakville, Iowa

X-L-N-C STRAIN BUFF WYANDOTTES

Bred strictly in line for 10 years. Consistent winners.

Exhibition and utility stock for sale.

W. S. CRANDALL,

GREENWICH, N. Y.

ROUP?

This terrible disease chokes the life out of millions of chickens every season, most of which could be saved.

Stop It Quick!

Just put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water—the chickens doctor themselves. Used before the chicken is too far gone, it will kill the Roup germs and save the fowl. It is equally important as a preventive, for it keeps the Roup germs from getting a start. Sold at drug stores everywhere—30c and 60c. If you don't find it, write direct.

Conkey's Poultry Book is a valuable fund of information for the poultryman. Sent for four cents in stamps.

The G. E. Conkey Co., 1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

Conkey's ROUP REMEDY



PRESENT PRICES OF EGGS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF POULTRY FEED

(Editor's Note—Perhaps in no State in the Union is there any more practical co-operative work being done for the benefit of the poultry producers than that in Indiana, by Purdue University, under the competent direction of Prof. A. G. Philips, Chief of the Poultry Department, assisted by Le Roy L. Jones, in charge of extension work. The following communication was prepared for distribution among the County Agents and Poultry Produce buyers, with all of whom Prof. Philips keeps in active personal touch. His report showing the present profits per fowl compared with profits under the former feed costs is not only interesting, but decidedly encouraging. Upon receipt of this report we wrote to Prof. Philips for further comments on the feed costs, which we also publish herewith.)

—o—

To County Agents and Poultry Produce Buyers:—

Statements have been coming in to the Purdue Poultry Department in many forms claiming that the keeping of poultry is not a paying proposition at the present time due to the high prices of feeds, and recommending the reduction of the poultry flock.

Such viewpoints we know to be erroneous on the general farm and in order that you may have some rather definite figures for your own use I am enclosing two tables. To reduce the flock of producers is not only unpatriotic but it is unprofitable. We want farmers to cull out the runts and non-producers but not the layers.

The figures in the tables will clearly show you that while feed costs have increased in some cases to almost double, the prices of eggs have risen in the proper proportion. Do not think that if feed doubles in price that eggs must do the same. It takes about 6 pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs on the farm, and if feed prices double and egg prices increase only 50% the margin will be the same. There is going to be a great shortage of poultry stock on our

farms this winter, and those who do keep and feed their poultry properly will profit by it. Do not let feed prices worry you for poultry but remember that if hens are not fed they will not lay. We know of several farmers who have already suffered from the false economy of cutting out feed from the chickens.

Egg prices were taken from the newspaper quotations to farmers in Tippecanoe County for the past 36 months except September 1917, which was estimated. The monthly production was taken from the average of many farm flocks scattered over the state. The feed cost per dozen was worked out on the basis of 6 pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs which figure is supported by data obtained at Purdue.

These feed prices are the average of the quotations for each twelve months taken from the daily papers of LaFayette and are the prices offered to farmers delivered at local elevators. The meat scraps prices are taken from prices actually paid by a farmer in the state who bought in small quantities.

We believe the figures to be very accurate and an excellent criterion of poultry profits on Indiana farms. They of course are average and do not meet each local condition but our idea is not to take up any individual case but to take conditions in general. The egg production of almost nine dozen eggs per year is not too high to expect, but will not be obtained if the hens are starved.

Boost the Hen. Tell your farmers to give a full feed regardless of present prices, for eggs are proportionately high. Our country needs the eggs.

A. G. PHILIPS,
Chief, In Poultry.

Comparison of Egg Prices and Income per Hen by Months for 3 Years

Months	Price 1914-15 cents	Income	Price 1915-16 cents	Income	Price 1916-17 cents	Income	Prod. per hen dozen
October	23c	\$.101	22c	\$.096	30c	\$.145	.75
November	26c	.052	30c	.06	35c	.07	.44
December	30c	.075	30c	.075	38c	.095	.2
January	30c	.18	30c	.18	40c	.24	.25
February	23c	.117	26c	.132	32c	.163	.6
March	15c	.154	16c	.164	21c	.216	.51
April	16c	.206	17c	.219	27c	.348	1.03
May	15c	.199	18c	.239	32c	.425	1.29
June	14c	.137	17c	.166	27c	.264	1.33
July	14c	.134	18c	.172	28c	.268	.98
August	15c	.115	19c	.146	26c	.20	.96
September	21c	.158	23c	.172	38c	.285	.77
Total		\$1.628		\$1.821		\$2.739	8.98
Average income per doz.		.181		.202		.304	
Feed cost 1 doz. eggs..		.096		.096		.1578	
Profit over feed per doz. eggs.		.085		.109		.146	
Profit over feed per hen.		.761		.978		1.311	

Comparison of Feed Prices for Three Years, October to October

Feed	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
Corn	\$.66 per bu.	\$.631 per bu.	\$1.208 per bu.
Wheat	1.165 per bu.	1.092 per bu.	1.97 per bu.
Oats	.447 per bu.	.356 per bu.	.54 per bu.
Bran	30.00 per ton.	\$26.50 per ton.	\$46.00 per ton.
Shorts	33.00 per ton.	\$29.00 per ton.	\$50.00 per ton.
Meat Scraps	3.00 per cwt.	\$3.25 per cwt.	\$4.25 per cwt.

Learn How Others Get Big Hatches!

Our new book of testimonials is backed by affidavit. It tells why 2000 dealers sell and recommend the Buckeye Incubator. Shows why it's the favorite with over half a million big and little breeders.

BUCKEYE
The Best Incubator Made

is the recognized standard of incubator construction for over 25 years. Sold on 40 days trial. Put the Buckeye in same room with any other; if it doesn't hatch more and better chicks we'll take it back. Write for Free Book and our Catalog.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.
2310 Euclid Ave. Springfield, Ohio

More chicks—better chicks

Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

Our Farm contains 146 acres. We have \$3,000 invested in Barred Rocks and buildings. 500 head of breeders. 25 years experience. Eggs from choice pens \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Eggs for Incubators, \$6.00 per 100. Write for prices on large orders.

BOOKLET, FREE

W. A. Congdon

Box 404

Waterman, Ill.

EXHIBITION S. C. R. I. REDS

Cockerels and Pullets bred from our Madison Square Garden, Holyoke and Lenox Winners will win at your Show and are sold on approval. Send for circular and prices.

Reference: JUDGE TRACEY,

Carter & Hanlon Lock Box 84, Canaan, Conn.

HILL COLONY and MAGIC BROODERS are considered by successful poultry raisers to be the highest grade and most efficient brooders on the market. For Particulars, Address, The United Brooder Co. 349 Pennington Ave. Trenton, N. J.

S. C. White Leghorns

Trap-nested breeding hens at reasonable prices. Must be sold to make room for young stock. Choice pedigreed cockerels, \$3 and up.

EMORY H. BARTLETT
R. F. D. 19 ENFIELD, MASS.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a Specialty

Winners Wherever Shown

Heavy Layers of Large White Eggs

Prices and List of Choice Birds for Sale

E. D. BIRD, Greenwich, Conn.

PROF. PHILIPS, OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, FURTHER EXPLAINS COSTS AND PROFITS

REFERRING to the foregoing report which was mailed to Indiana poultry keepers about the first of October, Prof. Philips writes us:—

"I have your inquiry concerning the report I sent out to County Agents and Poultry Produce buyers.

"I will say that the farmer today thinks his problem is one of feeding, and too many have reduced their flocks because feed is high. We feel that it is unfair to base the profits of any business on the income of a few months of the year. Corn is extremely high at this time, but will be near \$1.25 in December. Bran and shorts cost much less than they did a few weeks ago. We believe that during the past year farmers have made money from their poultry even though prices have been high, and if they will loog over it for a year they will see that prices of eggs have been commensurate with the cost of feed. We have many individual farm records to prove this. People seem to have a tendency to become panicky and sell off stock or cut down feed without studying the proposition.

"These figures are given for the farmer to study. They do not apply necessarily to a commercialized poultryman who buys all his feed and sells on specialized markets.

"People who are reducing their feed to save feed bills are loosing money and thus becoming discouraged. I have before me an example of a farmer who kept 200 pullets during the past year and they made him good money. During the late summer illness in the family prevented him giving any care to the birds and his father volunteered to help him out. Feed, particularly corn, began to soar in price and the father, becoming discouraged at prices, cut down the feed to almost nothing in order to save money. When I visited the farm on Labor Day the birds were not laying a single egg, were all practically through the molt, and the early hatched pullets were set back in growth at least 30 days. The man owning the chickens was discouraged, claiming that withholding the feed cost him \$500, for he had 450 pullets that he expected to be mature in time for fall egg production.

"My statements of the relation between egg prices and feed costs have been criticized, claiming that they will not work out for all prices and costs. This is certainly true. I made the statement that if feed prices double and egg prices increase 50% the margin will be about the same. This is based on actual farm conditions, and of course will not work if wild figures are used. Under ordinary circumstances feed costs a year ago were about 1½c per pound or 9 c to produce one dozen eggs. If it doubled this year the cost would be 18c. If 20c was the income for a dozen eggs last year the margin over cost of feed would be about 11c. With an average income for eggs of 30c during the past year the margin over 18c, the cost of eggs, would be about 12c. If we take 2c as the cost of one pound of feed two years ago, and 4c during this past year, the relative margins for the two years are about the same. It is useless to figure feed any higher or lower because feed did not cost any more or any less on the farms in this state."

A Crashing Victory for OWEN FARMS

**Buff and White Orpingtons, S. C. Rhode Island Reds,
Wh. Plym. Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes**

At the Great New York State Fair 1917

19 Firsts Were Won by Me—11 Firsts Won by My Competitors

Think of it!! At the greatest and best Fall Fair in all America where there were over 6,000 birds this year, 55 Owen Farms birds out of a total of 109 shown wore the Blue so far as competition of competitors was concerned. 31 other birds in my exhibit won lesser honors. A total of 86 birds were under ribbons. A record of which I am very proud.

For three months, my advertisements have told you my 1917 young birds were the best ever on Owen Farms. To make you realize it even more fully I showed all six varieties at this greatest of all Fall Fairs. My record of Firsts and Seconds is as follows:

REDS—First Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Cock and Pullet. (A record never before equalled at this Great Show);

LEGHORNS—First Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Cockerel, Pullet;

WHITE ROCKS—First Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Cock, Cockerel and Pen;

BUFF ORPINGTONS—First Cockerel and Pen; Second Hen and Collection;

WHITE ORPINGTONS—First Cock, Hen, Pullet, Pen and Collection; Second Hen, Cockerel and Pen;

These Birds were Line Bred. Your future breeding operations will be both safe and sure if you place your dependence on Owen Farms blood lines and the prepotency of Owen Farms birds.

REMEMBER!!! 417 Owen Farms' birds have won Firsts at Madison Square Garden, New York as far as competition with other breeders is concerned. This record at America's best show stands alone and unequalled in Poultry History.

Winners Furnished for any Show in the World

No matter where you wish to win, nor when, you will find here just the bird or birds you need. Your birds will be selected and fitted for you by Frank Davey or by the writer. You will have the advantage of our long experience in appraising and selecting just the right bird for the particular show. This experience will be worth something to you and our absolute knowledge of the breeding value behind each bird is worth a good deal.

UTILITY QUALITIES

My birds have been bred for health, stamina, vigor, and early maturity, are raised on free range and produce an enormous egg yield when fed for eggs and trap-nested by customers. Big-boned, healthy birds of this kind are infinitely better as potential egg layers than the birds that inherit weakened constitutions because the parent stock have been driven for all they were worth. Think it over!

My Birds Live, Grow, Lay and Pay.

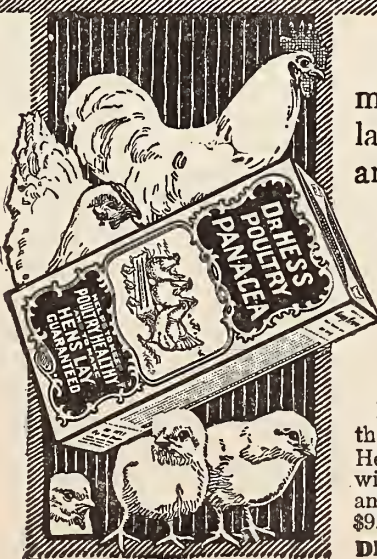
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DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

THE VALUES OF POULTRY FOODS PLAINLY EXPLAINED

By F. C. Sergeant

(Continued from page 475)

feed largely on this class of food, and the poultryman who does this is making trouble for himself.

There is more trouble caused and consequent loss of eggs through the over-feeding of foods with a preponderance of carbohydrates and fat than from all other causes, and a proper appreciation of their food values would save hundreds of thousands of pounds, not only to poultry-keepers, but to owners of stock of all descriptions.

Protein fed in excess, as I have before stated, brings trouble in its train, and is quickly corrected; in fact, an excess of protein is rarely fed by reason of the higher cost of foods rich in this substance, but with carbohydrates and fats the position is different. These may be fed in excess for a good length of time without the fowl showing any ill effects, and in fact maintaining a high rate of egg production; but there comes a time sooner or later when the gradual building up of internal fat stops egg production and the hen becomes unprofitable. Many of you have no doubt found out this by experience. It is easily seen that this feeding of surplus carbohydrates and fat is a waste.

In this connection we might mention that for poultry feeding, such foods as oil cake, whether cocoanut or linseed, need to be very sparingly used on account of the large percentage of oil they contain. People are led away by the advertising of these lines and it is only after feeding for considerable time that they find out the folly of it. In many cases poultry-keepers do not realize the trouble such feeds are causing them—they accept the fat hen as inevitable.

The Mineral Elements

Ash.—Though present in the bodies of animals in very small quantities, these elements are of the most vital importance to the well-being of animals.

The mineral elements found in the bodies of animals are as follows: Potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, sulphur and iron. Of course, these minerals are not found in a free state, but as salts.

In the opinion of many eminent authorities, too little attention has been paid by investigation to the necessity of mineral matter in foodstuffs.

If we refer to the analysis of vegetable food we feed the body, we will see that a considerable portion is shown as ash; this represents the mineral matter in the make-up of the hen, and it is relatively the same in all other animals.

If we refer to the analysis of the dry matter of a hen's food, the percentage of mineral matter is very low in all forms of seeds, though some of the by-products obtained in the treatment of seeds show a very much richer ash content than the

whole seed, a notable example of which is bran.

The greater proportion of the mineral elements in an animal's body is found in the bones, and proper mineral content in the food at all times is essential both to proper bone formation and to the general welfare of the stock.

Mann, in his treatment on the "Chemistry of the Proteins," has laid it down that proteins in the absence of mineral salts is dead; that is to say, that if the necessary mineral salts are not available, the protein cannot be broken down and assimilated by the system.

In feeding poultry, the mineral content of the food used is very important, as not only the needs of the body have to be met, but an egg contains a considerable portion of mineral salts (not including the shell), and it is upon the presence of these salts that fertilization depends. Milk and eggs are generally recognized as the nearest approach to ideal foods, and both these foods are rich in mineral matter, and it is not generally recognized that in the case of both the cow and the hen if there is a deficiency of salts in the food, then the body is drawn upon for a supply. This cannot continue; either the animal ceases to produce or must die.

Possibly in this fact lies the failure of many heavy laying fowls to produce themselves in their offspring, a deficiency of mineral salts in the egg being essential to the proper development of the embryo. I have no authority for making such a statement, but it seems to me to be a logical conclusion.

Observers have tried to keep various animals on an ash-free diet, but immediately disturbances arise, and death ensues in course of time, so that the importance of a proper mineral element in the food cannot be disputed.

Under free range conditions for fowls no attention need be paid to this factor, for the fowls will get all they need for themselves. But when fowls are confined, they are dependent upon the mineral content of the food supplied for their needs, and it has been asserted, and it is logical to believe, that the fact that pullets of a laying age and in every other respect fit to lay, do not lay, is very often due to the lack of these essential elements.

In America it has become the practice of late years to make a point of keeping before the fowls of all ages a receptacle containing bone-grit, and careful experiment has proved that fowls getting a complete ration as far as the proteins and carbohydrates are concerned, eat slightly over 2 lb. per head per year of the bone-grit. It seems to me that this is a very cheap way of ensuring the supply of mineral elements to the fowls.

It is an erroneous idea that bone must be fed green to get the best results; certainly, green bone contains fat which in a dry bone is not present, but this can be supplied in other ways.

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Sodium is necessary for the proper execution of the digestive function, and this can best be supplied in the form of common salt, though care must be taken not to overdo this, as salt in excess is a poison.

Iron plays an important point in the making of good rich red blood, but is generally in sufficient supply, although supplies of sulphate of iron, in the form of "Douglas Mixture," has been found valuable for hens coming through their moult.

Sulphur is also essential, as it enters largely into the manufacture of feathers, beak, toe-nails, and any horny substance, as well as being present in various forms in practically every part of the animal. This mineral can be added to the morning mash in small quantities, but must not be used too freely in cold, damp weather. The other minerals mentioned will be supplied in sufficient quantities.

The following may be classed as foods rich in protein:—Meat meal, bone meal, oil cake, bran, oats, peas and beans, lucerne meal and hay while those with a preponderance of carbohydrates are corn, wheat, barley, rice, pollard, oatmeal chaff, wheaten chaff. From these foods, rations can be made up of any bulk, and with a ratio just as wide or narrow as is desired.

The fundamental fact to be borne in mind being not whether the food used is corn or wheat or oats, but whether it supplies the necessary proteins, carbohydrates, etc., necessary for the animal's needs.

For poultry feeding, it has been ascertained by careful experiments that for maintenance, an average ratio of 1 to 6.2 is required, so that extra food elements must be supplied according to whether fat or eggs is required. If fat, then the addition of fat-forming foods is necessary, and the ratio widened to about 1.8, but if, on the other hand, eggs are the object, then the ratio must be narrowed and 1 to 4.5 has been proved to be the average at which best results are obtained.

In conclusion, let me say that I know perfectly well that thousands of poultry-keepers are making a success of poultry feeding without worrying their heads about proteins, etc., but if the truth could be told, most of these successful feeders have learned by practical experience the truths that I have endeavored to make clear to you, and by reason of that past experience, sometimes dearly bought, they are now feeding "balanced rations." Though they know nothing about the chemical constituents, they know that corn by itself is too fattening, that wheat is the most satisfactory grain to use, that pollard by itself is too heavy, that meat meal added to the mash gives better egg returns, that green stuff is good for the fowls that the fowls like grit, and lots of other things, but they do not know the 'why' of these things.

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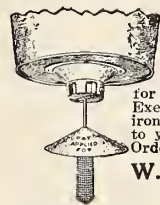
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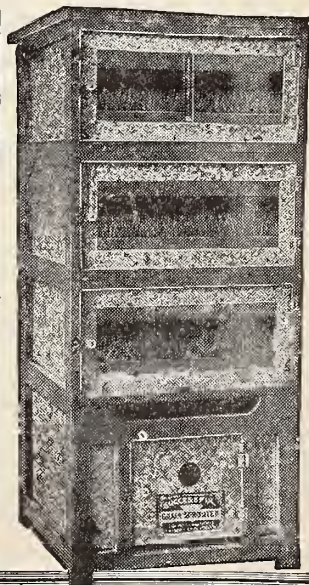
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Pennsylvania—F. W. DeLancy, York; Chas. E. Bird, Myersdale; Philip C. Gori, Ulster; T. F. McGrew, Scranton; C. N. Meyers, Hanover; Henry D. Riley, Philadelphia; Aaron Fell, Perrysville; A. F. Kummer, Butler.

Rhode Island—F. W. Almy, Tiverton Four Corners; D. J. Lambert, Apponaug; Frederick P. Adams, LaFayette; J. S. Remington, Greenville; H. S. Babcock, East Providence.

South Carolina—J. Alwyn Ball, Charleston; F. C. Hare, Clemson College; Dr. F. D. Kendall, Columbia; C. W. Anderson, Spartanburg; R. R. Heckson, Cheraw.

South Dakota—R. H. Borrey, Sioux Falls; Chas. McCaffree, Pierre; H. P. Larson, Beresford; Wm. Drabbs, Yankton.

Tennessee—O. B. Andrews, Chattanooga; H. B. Moseley, Chattanooga; Jno. A. Murkin, Nashville; H. B. Lansden, Manchester; H. M. Layman, East Lake.

Texas—Walter Burton, Arlington; R. A. Davis, Waco; C. B. Van Winkle, Dallas;

F. W. Kazmeier, College Station; R. W. Long, El Paso.

Utah—Wilford L. Bramwell, Ogden; W. W. Browning, Ogden; Harlow R. Grow, Salt Lake City; Frank Hyde, Kaysville; E. E. Smith, Bountiful.

Vermont—Almon I. Bolles, Bellows Falls; Dana S. Brownell, Springfield; Arthur L. Moffatt, Enosburg Falls; W. G. Freeman, Bellows Falls.

Virginia—E. F. Benedict, Richmond; G. E. Guvernator, Richmond; Jno. H. Beebte, Williamsburg; F. S. Bullington, Richmond; M. B. Pace, Roanoke.

Washington—H. H. Collier, Tacoma; Jas. G. Dickson, Spokane; D. Tancred, Kent; John L. Craib, Seattle; P. W. Harries, Seattle.

West Virginia—Horace Atwood, Morgantown; R. A. Alexander, Wheeling; O. Lee Reynolds, Flemington; E. M. Dille, Morgantown.

Wisconsin—Geo. W. Hackett, North Freedom; H. W. Halbach, Waterford; Jno. F. Marvin, Milwaukee; E. H. Hoffman, LaCrosse; A. J. Shannon, Appleton.

Wyoming—Albert W. Phipps, Evanston.

British Columbia—W. M. Coates, Vancouver; Wm. Miller Higgs, Victoria; H. D. Reid, Victoria.

Ontario—H. B. Donovan, Toronto; W. R. Graham, Guelph; Jno. S. Martin, Port Dover; Joseph Russell, Toronto.



A hen fed grain alone makes more yolks than whites, because grain fails to give hens enough elements for whites of eggs. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, kafir contain (above bodily maintenance) elements to average 224 yolks and only 154 whites.

Purina Chicken Chowder with Purina Scratch Feed contains elements for

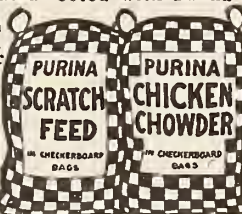
212.33 whites, 214.77 yolks.

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Our standing motto is: "If it's worth knowing, you will find it in the World." As in everything poultry keepers should know, we try to give all the show news of interest to all the people. If you do not find your show properly represented, write us direct, or have your show secretary "attend to business." Look over these notices, and if you have birds fit for exhibition, do "your bit" this year when all shows need encouragement. At least, arrange to attend your nearest show.

ARIZONA

Nov. 12-17, Phoenix; Arizona State Fair, A. P. A. Show; supt., Carlos Stannard.

CALIFORNIA

Dec. 28-Jan. 1, Coalinga; California State Show; C. T. Walker, supt.
Jan. 9-15, Los Angeles; Poultry Breeders' Assn. of Southern California, A. P. A. Show; judges, Will Purdy, S. B. Johnston; secy., Walter M. Ross, 224 W. Colorado St., Glendale

COLORADO

Jan. 1-6, Denver; Colorado Poultry Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, W. C. Pierce; secy., Carl F. Richards, 3910 Perry St.

CONNECTICUT

Nov. 29-Dec. 1, Danbury; Western Conn. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, F. W. Otte, Geo. W. Weed, E. B. Rowedder; secy., H. G. Ward, 57 Main St.

Dec. 4-6, Bridgeport; Consolidated Poultry Assn. of Bridgeport, A. P. A. Show; secy., John Kruzshak.

Jan. 1-4, Meriden; Meriden Poultry Association; secy., R. H. Brunelle.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Jan. 15-21, Washington; Capital Poultry and Pigeon Assn., A. P. A. Show; secy., R. D. Lillie, 227 Maple Ave., Tacoma Park, D. C.

FLORIDA

Dec. 4-8, Jacksonville; Jacksonville Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, F. J. Marshall, Henry Dipple; secy., R. C. Morgan, 2209 Market St.

ILLINOIS

Nov. 26-Dec. 1, Jacksonville, Morgan Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, D. T. Heimlich; secy., Jas. C. Weber.

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, Belleville; St. Clair Co. Poultry & Pigeon Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Henry C. Pippel, J. F. Schroer; secy., A. J. Kraft.

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, Quincy; Quincy Show Assn.; judges, Johnston and Hale; secy., R. D. Smith.

Dec. 3-8, Alton; Alton Poultry Show Assn.; secy., Fred J. Riddell, 2730 Powhattan St.
Dec. 4-9, Chicago; Great Mid-West Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., Coliseum Building; judges, J. C. Clip, Harlo J. Fiske, George E. Grenwood, Geo. Hackett, Ed. Johnson, R. P. Krum, Chas. V. Keeler, A. F. Kummer, John McPherson, W. C. Pierce, Herman Rikhoff, Leonard Rawnsley, Fred Shellabarger, Jas. A. Tucker, Geo. Wells, William Wise; secy., Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 10-15, Galva; Henry County Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. A. Leland; secy., A. H. Johnson

Dec. 11-14, O'Fallon; O'Fallon Poultry Show, judge, Calvin Ott; secy., Henry C. Poignee.

Dec. 12-17, Savanna; Western Ill. Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Jos. Dagle, A. B. Shaner; secy., E. A. Stouvenel.

Dec. 12-19, Danville; Vermillion Co. Fanciers' Assn.; judge, T. E. Quisenberry; secy., J. C. Brady.

Dec. 19-23, McHenry; McHenry Poultry Pet Stock & Grain Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., Frank Justen.

Dec. 26-31, Capron; Capron Poultry Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., Helge Peterson.

Dec. 29-Jan. 2, Springfield; Sangamon Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Chas. McClave, D. T. Heimlich, J. A. Leland, secy., E. L. Tompkins.

Jan. 2-5, Marion; Williamson County Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; secy., F. E. Morrison.

Jan. 7-12, Paxton; Eastern Illinois Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judge, J. A. Leland; secy., Roy McCracken.

Jan. 7-12, Joliet; Joliet Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., A. L. Schaller, 405 N. Center St.

Jan. 9-15, Chicago; Greater Chicago Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show; judges, Newton Cosh, A. C. Smith, J. C. Johnston, Eugene Smith, W. H. Halbach, M. L. Chapman, Ira C. Keller, Joseph Dagle, J. B. Struble, Russel F. Palmer, W. E. Stanfield, D. H. P. Clark, J. H. Lewis, H. G. Murphy; secy., D. E. Hale, 440 So. Dearborn St.

INDIANA

Nov. 27-Dec. 2, Hammond; Hammond Poultry & Pigeon Assn.; judges, Swain, Muir; secy., W. C. Heimboch, 333 Douglas Ave.

Dec. 11-16, South Bend; South Bend Poultry Assn.; judge, Wm. Wise; secy., A. H. Studebaker.

Dec. 12-16, Terre Haute; Terre Haute Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. C. Johnston; secy., Harry Forbes.

Dec. 21-25, Bourbon; Bourbon Poultry Assn.; judges, O. P. Greer and H. J. Tyrrell; secy., R. A. Martin.

Jan. 7-12, Evansville; Ohio Valley Fanciers' Assn.; secy., H. J. Pfaffin, Rt. 3.

Jan. 8-12, Huntington; Huntington Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. C. Clipp; secy., Harry I. Young.

Jan. 9-12, Wakarusa; Wakarusa Poultry Assn.; judge, Stanfield; secy., Vern Hahn.

Jan. 14-19, Burlington; Burlington Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Harry Atkins; secy., Rev. W. I. N. Densmore.

Jan. 15-20, LaPorte; LaPorte Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, W. E. Stauffeld; secy., A. F. Wegner.

IDAHO

Dec. 19-22, Ilo; Lewis Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Official State Show; judge, Oscar Nelson; secy., H. L. Clovis.

Jan. 8-12, Boise; Idaho State Poultry & Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, W. M. Coats; secy., Belle Silversmith, 1929 N. 18th St.

IOWA

Nov. 19-23, Iowa City; Iowa City Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Glenn Richards; secy., Jake L. Yager.

Nov. 26-29, Marshalltown; Marshalltown Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Harry W. Atkins, Glen Richards; secy., C. C. Lounsbury, 405 E. State St.

Dec. 3-7, Lorimer; Tri-County Poultry Assn.; judge, Joseph Dagle; secy., W. C. Granfield.

Dec. 3-7, Shenandoah; Nishna Valley Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Jos. Dagle, Thos. Southard; secy., R. B. Murphy.

Dec. 5-8, Woodbine; Boyer Valley Poultry & Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, U. J. Shanklin; secy., Wm. Jefferson.

Dec. 10-14, Cedar Rapids; Western Poultry Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Official State Show; judges, Jas. A. Tucker, Herman J. Rickhoff, E. D. Monilaw; secy., Harry J. Whitfield.

Dec. 18-21, Boone; Boone County Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, secy., F. D. Wheeler.

Dec. 30-Jan. 5—Waterloo; Waterloo Poultry Association, A. P. A. show; H. A. Bittenbender, judge; H. M. Corning, secy.

Dec. 31-Jan. 4, Muscatine; Muscatine Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. show; judge, F. H. Shellabarger; secy., J. C. Collins, 901 W. 4th St.

Jan. 1-4, Decorah; Winneshiek County Poultry Association, A. P. A. Show; judge, E. H. Hoffman, LaCrosse, Wis.; secy., H. E. Miller.

Jan. 1-4, Mt. Vernon; Mt. Vernon Poultry Assn.; judge, Harry W. Atkins; secy., H. C. Gilland.

Jan. 3-8, Dubuque; Dubuque Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Jas. A. Tucker; secy., John Ball.

Jan. 7-10, Davenport; Eastern Iowa Poultry Fanciers' Association; F. H. Shellabarger, H. A. Bittenbender, judges; H. M. Beaver, secy.

Jan. 7-12, Hampton; Hampton Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, H. C. Dippel; secy., W. F. Sampson.

Jan. 10-12, Fonda, Northwestern Poultry Association; Geo. Stafford, secy.

Jan. 14-19, Burlington; Burlington Poultry Association, A. P. A. show; Harry Atkins, judge; Rev. W. I. N. Densmore, secy.

Jan. 16-19, Mason City; Upper Iowa Poultry Assn.; judge, H. A. Bittenbender; secy., F. G. Mitchell.

Jan. 22-25, Osage; Cedar Valley Poultry Association; H. A. Bittenbender and L. H. Lackie, judges; Ray A. Gardner, secy.

KANSAS

Nov. 5-10, Kansas City; Kansas City Mid-West Poultry Show, A. P. A. Show; judge, C. A. Emry, secy., Wm. Hunter.

Dec. 5-8, Osawatomie; Miami Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, V. H. Southard; secy., D. S. Newton.

Dec. 18-20, Freeport; Freeport Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; secy., Geo. P. Coffin.

Jan. 7-12, Wichita; Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, E. C. Branch, V. O. Hobbs; secy., Thos. Owen.

LOUISIANA

Nov. 22-25, New Orleans; National Farm and Live Stock Show, A. P. A. Show; judges, Chas. V. Keeler, C. P. Vau Winkle, Walter Burton; supt., R. E. Bruce.

Dec. 12-15, Alexandria; Central Louisiana Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Walter Burton, A. F. Rolf; secy., W. H. McCracken.

MAINE

Dec. 11-14, Portland; Maine State Poultry Show, A. P. A. Show; secy., A. L. Merrill, Auburn.

MARYLAND

Nov. 26-30, Frederick; Frederick Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, H. P. Schwab, John C. Kriner; secy., John H. Staley.

MASSACHUSETTS

Nov. 21-23, Holyoke; Holyoke Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1, Attleboro; Attleboro Poultry Assn.; secy., Leonard Hinds.

Dec. 12-14, Northampton; Northampton Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; secy., Sylvester E. Hoxie, 44 N. Elm St.

Dec. 18-21, Springfield Poultry Club, Inc., C. H. Shaylor, Charles W. McNear, Victor A. P. A. Show; judges, Harold Tompkins, G. Aubry; show secy., G. L. Colletter, Box 1226.

MICHIGAN

Nov. 26-Dec. 1, Battle Creek; Battle Creek Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, James A. Tucker; secy., J. W. DeRees.

Dec. 3-8, Battle Creek; Michigan Poultry Show; judges, Jas. A. Tucker and W. M. Wise; secy., John Comoy.

Dec. 14-20, Detroit; Michigan Poultry Breeders' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, D. E. Hale, F. L. Platt, Richard Oke; secy., F. M. Crowe, 923 N. Washington St., Owosso.

Dec. 21-25, Holland; Holland Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judge, W. E. Stanfield; secy., Wm. Dinkeloo.

Jan. 14-19, Pontiac; Eastern Michigan Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Wm. Wise; secy., A. D. J. Shimmel.

MINNESOTA

Dec. 15-18, Duluth; Duluth Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, E. G. Roberts; secy., S. B. Supdam, 305 Board of Trade.

Jan. 3-8, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Branch of Rhode Island Red Club of America, W. E. Nelson, President, 173 Bedford St., S. E.

Jan. 8-11, Litchfield; Meeker Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, G. D. Holden; secy., Frank Wire.

MISSOURI

Nov. 19-22, Butler; Bates Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, T. T. Heimlich; secy., Edson Snyder.

Nov. 22-24, Concordia; Concordia Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, E. C. Branch; secy., Otto W. Oetting.

Nov. 26-30, Randolph Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, E. C. Branch; secy., Callie Halliburton, Huntsville.

Nov. 26-30, Mineral Bel Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, D. E. Hale, C. A. Emry; secy., Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Carterville.

Nov. 27-Dec. 2, Kansas City; Greater Poultry Exposition Assn.; judges, Drevendst, Tompkins, Keeler and Robbs; secy., Chas. Grunsk.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1, Marshall; Saline Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; secy., A. A. Grimes.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1, Milan; Sullivan County Poultry Assn.; secy., J. W. Jennings.
 Dec. 4-6, Bowling Green, Pike County Poultry Assn.; secy., V. S. Smith.
 Dec. 4-6, Bowling Green; Pike County Poultry Assn.; judge, Adam Thompson; secy., V. S. Smith.
 Dec. 4-7, Cole Camp; Benton Co. Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, E. C. Branch; secy., J. T. Ahrens.
 Dec. 5-8, Kirksville; Adair Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; secy., Walter Martin.
 Jan. 14-19, Kansas City; Kansas City Poultry Show, A. P. A. Show; judges, E. C. Branch, J. C. Johnston, V. H. Southard; secy., E. L. Noyes, Manhattan Bldg.
 Dec. 17-22, Johnson Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, V. O. Hobbs; secy., C. H. Funk, Holden.
 Dec. 24-29, Springfield; Missouri State Poultry Assn.; judges, Thompson, Hobbs and Burton; secy., Fred Crosby.
 Dec. 24-29, Springfield; The Green County Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., will not hold their regular show on account of being the hosts of the Missouri State Show, which will be held in the Convention Hall at Springfield; A. P. A. Show; judges, Walter Burton, V. O. Hobbs, Adam Thompson; secy. of the Missouri State Show, Fred Crosby, Mountain Grove.
 Dec. 30-Jan. 5, St. Louis; judges, Newton Cosh, Geo. Burgott, T. J. Roundtree, Carl J. Carter, Geo. W. Northrup; secy., Jas. J. Long.

MONTANA

Jan. 1-5, Billings; Eastern Montana Poultry Assn.; judge, Oscar Nelson, secy., Lee H. Staddard.

NEBRASKA

Dec. 17-20, Fairmont; Filmore Co. Poultry Assn.; A. P. A. Show; judge, Russell F. Palmer; secy., L. Brown.

NEW YORK

Nov. 22-23, Cornwall; Cornwall Poultry Association; secy., Geo. H. C. Hale.
 Jan. 8-12, Rochester; Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Assn., A. P. A. Show, judges, Boyd Johnson, Jacob Eberly, Chas. M. Smith, Irving F. Rice, Fred Lisk, Henry Alt, Frank Cook; secy., James H. Westcott.
 Jan. 15-19, Utica; Central New York Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, D. M. Green, W. M. Anderson, Wm. Hobbs, Mrs. Edith L. Masten; secy., L. J. Bushnell.
 Jan. 25-31, Rochester; Flower City Poultry Assn.; secy., J. W. Chapman, P. O. Box 5543.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dec. 11-14, Charlotte; Mecklenburg Poultry Club Show; secy., Frank A. Potts, 206 W. 11th St.
 Jan. 1-4, Wilson; Wilson Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, J. H. Drevendstedt, Chas. Nixon, R. L. Simmons; secy., G. T. Fulghum.

OHIO

Nov. 27-Dec. 2, Miamisburg; Miamisburg Fancy Feather Club; judge, Chas. V. Keeler; secy., Robt. H. Zehring.
 Nov. 28-Dec. 3, Columbus; First All Lehigh Show; judges, Tormohlen, Smith, Gault, Jacobs and Heasley; secy., G. S. Korell.
 Dec. 5-8, Cambridge; Guernsey Co. Poultry Assn.; judge, F. L. Platt; secy., Wm. Dusz.
 Dec. 5-9, Toledo; Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Club, A. P. A. Show; secy., W. H. Wagers, 523 Spitzer Bldg.
 Dec. 10-15, Dayton; Dayton Fancy Feather Club, A. P. A. Show; judges, Richard Oke, Walter Young; secy., Edd C. Neis, 156 Ridge Ave.
 Dec. 10-15, Lima; Lima Poultry Fanciers' Assn.; secy., J. M. Fowler.
 Dec. 10-15, Norwalk; Norwalk Poultry Show; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., J. A. Roscoe.
 Dec. 11-14, Derry; Derry Poultry Assn.; judge, Cutting; secy., D. O. Tuttle.
 Jan. 1-6, Lancaster; Fairfield Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., Thos. Baus.
 Jan. 7-12, Wauseon; Wauseon Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judges, Barrett and Nusser; secy., Harry L. Merrill.
 Jan. 7-12, Cleveland; Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Assn., Inc.; secy., J. O. Somers, Bedford.
 Jan. 8-12, Shelby; Shelby Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Frank W. Travis; secy., M. L. Norris.
 Jan. 14-19, Newark; Newark Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, A. F. Kummer; secy., H. M. Close, 179 Ninth St.
 Jan. 14-19, Defiance; Defiance Poultry Show; judge, E. A. Stream; secy., Geo. E. Miller.
 Jan. 14-18, Mt. Victory; Mt. Victory Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., L. J. Thompson.

Jan. 14-19, Marietta, Ohio Valley Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. E. Gault; secy., T. N. Fenn.
 Jan. 16-20, Port Clinton; Port Clinton Fanciers' Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, D. D. Whitaker; secy., G. T. Conley.

OKLAHOMA

Dec. 3-8, Pond Creek; Grant Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Edson Snyder; secy., E. C. Goldsmith.
 Dec. 10-15, Waukomis; Oklahoma State Poultry Board; secy., Fred Atherton.
 Dec. 10-15, Elk City; Oklahoma State Poultry Federation, A. P. A. Show; judges, D. T. Heimlich, Chas. McClave, V. O. Hobbs; supt., C. F. Schults, Enid.
 Jan. 7-12, Enid; Big Center Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, A. T. Modlin, W. C. Tallant; secy., A. K. Callahan.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nov. 13-16, Stroudsburg; Monroe County Poultry Assn.; secy., E. M. Paxton.
 Nov. 27-Dec. 1, Leighton; Leighton Poultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock Assn.; judge, Louis G. Heller; secy., Chas. D. Mertz.
 Nov. 27-Dec. 1, Lebanon Co. Pigeon and Poultry Assn.; secy., Sam Black.
 Nov. 28-Dec. 1, Mohnton; Mohnton Poultry & Pigeon Assn.; judges, Noll and Sheidt; secy., Geo. W. Hatt.
 Nov. 26-30, Altoona; Keystone Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Herman A. Hoke; secy., M. J. Cashen, 416 Spruce Ave.
 Dec. 3-8, WilkesBarre; WilkesBarre Poultry Show & Fair; judges, Kriner, Shetler and Trethaway; secy., F. N. Roll, 550 Carey Ave.
 Dec. 19-22, Sinking Spring; Lebanon Valley Poultry & Agricultural Assn.; secy., Jno. S. Weidman.
 Dec. 25-29, Boyertown; Boyertown Poultry & Pigeon Assn.; judges, Rosenow, Werner and Ulrich; secy., A. H. Renninger.
 Jan. 21-26, Pittsburgh; Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh; secy., J. Leonard Pfeuffer.
 Jan. 23-26, Oil City; Oil City Poultry Assn.; judge, Chas. McClave; secy., Chas. R. Baker.

RHODE ISLAND

Nov. 22-24, Pawtucket; Pawtucket Poultry Assn.; judges, Allen, Benson, Cook, Lambert, Feather and Whiting; secy., Edw. J. Gibbons.
 Nov. 29-Dec. 1, Westerly; South County Poultry Association; judges, Daniel P. Shove and Chas. A. Ballou; secy., Wm. C. Mudge.
 Nov. 29-Dec. 1, Phenix; Pawtucket Valley Poultry Assn.; judges, Prof. D. J. Lambert, W. H. Allen; secy., W. P. Hudson.
 Dec. 4-8, Providence; R. I. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges D. J. Lambert, J. W. Andrews, Fred W. Rogers, Geo. W. Weed, Jas. Glasgow, D. P. Shove, Elmer F. Benson, Wm. H. Allen; secy., Wm. I. Brown, 119 Massachusetts Ave.
 Dec. 11-13, Bristol; Bristol County Poultry Assn.; judges, Allen, Ballou, Cook; secy., Jas. U. Clarkson, 380 High St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nov. 20-23, Greenville; Greenville Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Chas. Nixon; secy., J. M. Jordan, Box 332.

Jan. 1-4, Watertown; Northwest Poultry Assn.; secy., G. Paul Pitt.

TEXAS

Dec. 4-8, Amarillo; Panhandle Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Walter Burton; secy., W. W. McDonald.
 Dec. 31-Jan. 4, Corpus Christi; Nueces Co. Poultry and Pet Stock Assn.; judge, Savage; secy., J. F. Herold.

VERMONT

Jan. 15-18, St. Albans; Vermont State Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, D. P. Shove, C. H. Shaylor; secy., M. D. Jarvis.

VIRGINIA

Dec. 4-8, Richmond; Virginia Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judges, Z. D. Struble, Jacob Eberly, Chas. Nixon; secy., W. C. Lassiter, 120 Mutual Bldg.
 Dec. 12-15, Dayton; Columbia Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Oscar Nelson; secy., Lolo Carr Harman.

WISCONSIN

Nov. 29-Dec. 2, Manitowoc; Manitowoc Feathered Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Geo. M. Wells; secy., A. P. Schenian.
 Nov. 29-Dec. 2, Fond du Lac; Fond du Lac Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judge, A. C. Smith; secy., E. A. Sommerfield.
 Dec. 5-9, La Crosse; Western Wisconsin Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judges, E. G. Roberts and Geo. M. Wells; secy., J. E. Kircheis.
 Dec. 17-21, Mukwonago; Mukwonago Poultry & Pet Stock Assn.; judges, Halbach and Hackett; secy., H. W. Porter.
 Dec. 27-30, Fort Atkinson; Jefferson County Poultry Assn.; judge, D. E. Hale; secy., Jno. F. Mueller.
 Dec. 29-Jan. 2, Superior; Douglas Co. Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Geo. W. Hackett, secy., Geo. Tyson, 2125 Hammond Ave.
 Jan. 2-6, DePere; DePere Poultry Association; show secy., James Phimister, Jr.
 Jan. 7-11, Madison; Wisconsin Poultry Assn.; judges, Hackett and Wells; secy., Jas G. Halpin.
 Jan. 7-12, Mineral Point; Mineral Point Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Geo. H. Northrup; secy., Allen Tucker.
 Jan. 15-18, Eau Claire; Eau Claire Poultry Assn.; judge, Ed. L. Hayes; secy., A. H. Ahrens.

WEST VIRGINIA

Dec. 10-15, Charleston; Charleston Poultry Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Frank L. Platt, secy., Julian C. Byrd, Box 898.
 Jan. 21-26, Huntington; Huntington Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, Frank L. Platt; secy., Geo. Parent.

WYOMING

Jan. 9-12, Laramie; Laramie Poultry and Pet Stock Assn., A. P. A. Show; judge, J. R. Wilson; secy., Henry W. Jensen.

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STILL ON THE MAP—Afton, noted home of gilt-edge White Crested Black Polish. None better. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15. R. E. Smith, Afton, N. Y. 2-6-7

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CHOICE, heavy laying Columbian Wyandottes. Select pens. Let me know your wants. Prompt shipment. C. H. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. 3-7-7

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YOUNG BEAGLE Dogs. Good stock. Also broken dogs for sale at all times. Write for prices. B. S. Meckley, No. 1, Glen Rock, Pa. 2-7-7

Providence, R. I.

"We are extremely proud of our record of thirty-one shows without a break, and claim to be the oldest strictly poultry association in the United States," writes Secretary W. I. Brown, of the Rhode Island Poultry Association, which will hold their show at Providence, Dec. 4-8. Mr. Brown says this association holds meetings once a month excepting June, July and August. The membership is now over 350. The association has state aid to the extent of \$1,200, and exhibitors are sure of getting premiums won.

North Carolina State Association

The North Carolina Poultry Association now has 300 members, in good standing. They have an Executive Board containing one member from each congressional district. The annual official state show this year will be held in co-operation with the Wilson Poultry Show at Wilson, N. C., January 1-4, which will be one of the big shows of the south. Officers of the State Association are: J. P. Kerr, President; H. E. Cain, Vice-President; B. F. Kaupp, Secretary, West Raleigh.

Manitowoc, Wis.

In a recent letter from Secretary A. P. Schenian he says that the coming show or be held at Manitowoc, Wis., has added a separate department for farmers and a separate department for county children under fifteen years old. The show is judged by comparison, awards being placed on the first five birds in each class; all unplaced specimens are scored. Mr. Schenian says, "Our shows in the past have always been quality rather than quantity shows. We usually get the best there is in the state to get, and quite a few birds from adjoining states."

Fairmont, Neb.

Nebraska breeders are going to liberally patronize the Fillmore County Poultry Show, Fairmont, Neb., Dec. 17-20. Russell F. Pamler will do the judging. It is an official A. P. A. Show. Besides liberal cash premiums the association is offering many silver cups and other specials. Write for premium list to L. Brown, Secretary.

Carterville, Mo.

The fourth annual show of the Mineral Belt Poultry Association will open Monday morning, November 26th, with the name of the exhibitor and variety being shown on the coop, also the regular awards, as the judging will be done on Sunday, by D. E. Hale, Chicago, and C. A. Emory, Kansas City. The show will be held at Joplin, in the heart of the great mining district, where money is plentiful and prospects for sales good at this time. Judge D. E. Hale and Prof. Patterson, of Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, and other prominent poultrymen, will give lectures. An egg show is a special attraction.

Kansas City Guarantees its Premiums

The Kansas City Poultry Show has deposited with the Southwest National Bank of Commerce six hundred dollars in Liberty Bonds and Certificates of Deposits, as a guaranty that all premiums will be promptly paid; and that bank has guaranteed the prompt payment of all premiums at the next Kansas City Poultry Show, to be held in Convention Hall January 14-19. Hon. W. W. Graves, Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, is President, Reese V. Hicks, Ex-president of American Poultry Association, and Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, President of American School of Poultry Husbandry, are Vice-presidents. E. C. Branch, of Missouri; J. C. Johnston, of Illinois, and V. H. Southard will do the judging. This will be the sixth annual show given by the Kansas City Poultry Association; it has five successful shows to its credit. It will be the official A. P. A. show of Missouri. The Missouri Poultry Breeders' Association and several state specialty clubs' meets will be held with said show. Premium lists are now ready. E. L. Noyes, Secretary, Manhattan Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Greenville, S. C.

One of the leading events of the South this year will be the fourth annual show of the Greenville, S. C., Poultry Association, Jas. M. Jordan, secretary, November 20-23. Chas. Nixon, Washington, N. J., will judge. Keen interest is being taken by breeders throughout the south, and if you have not received a premium list you should send for one if interested in a southern exhibit this year. Birds will be in good form by this date. The association is offering better prizes than ever before, which is attracting much attention. This association is doing great good in advancing pure-bred poultry interests in the south, and we commend the management to intending exhibitors.

A Live Southern Show

The Huntington, Va., show, fourth week in January, is fortunate in having use of the Fall Festival building, owned by the Chamber of Commerce. They could amply care for 7,000 entries. They are offering twenty silver cup specials.

A special feature is the Junior Department for the boys and girls of the county, in charge of the county superintendent of schools. For these exhibits the entry fee is reduced to 15 cents per bird and 50 cents for pens, ribbons being awarded for first, second and third prizes. Subscriptions to poultry journals and settings of eggs are given as specials. The schools of the county will be closed one day to hear a lecture by a representative of the Morgantown, W. Va., Experimental Farm.

The association owns its own cooping and is ordering sixty more coops for pens. Frank L. Platt has been secured as one judge, and another will be selected later. George Parent is the hustling secretary of this progressive show. Write him for a premium list.

Springfield, Mo.

Fred Cross, of Mountain Grove, Mo., secretary of the Missouri State Show, to be held at Springfield, Dec. 24-29, calls attention to the fact that this year the name and address of owner of birds, also variety, will be placed on the coop as soon as the birds are on display. This greatly increases the sales' advantages of the exhibitor. This year silverware is being offered as specials instead of silver cups. A number of specialty club meetings will be held at this show. Premium list ready November 24th; address Fred Crosby, Mountain Grove, Mo.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Writing in regard to their coming show, Secretary R. O. Morgan, says: "We were organized in 1914, at which time statistics showed a maximum of about 20,000 head of poultry in Duval County. Our first show drew 600 birds. Our second show, held February, 1917, drew about 900 birds, creating favorable comment from exhibitors, judges and the public on the quality of the birds exhibited, and the manner in which the show was handled. Statistics compiled by us just 30 days ago showed 200,000 birds in Duval County. So pleased were the County and City officials that they voted us \$500 each to hang up as specials. We did not care to bother with the merchants, but voluntary subscriptions to the amount of \$200 were given us by them. So our next show, Dec. 4-8, which we have termed the "Gold Show," will carry prizes in money for specials amounting to approximately \$1,400. "As a market, I believe Jacksonville and Florida are the best in the United States today. With weather conditions so favorable as to require only sufficient buildings to keep off the rays of the sun, with green food growing the year round, with markets that have never been glutted, there is no reason why Florida should not be a center for this industry. Over \$900 in cash changed hands last year for birds during the five days of our show; this through the secretary's office. Of course I could not keep an account of the egg orders, but they were very heavy. All premiums will be paid during show, and we guarantee every one a fair deal."

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Aluminum Marker Works.....	484
American School of Poultry Husbandry	491
Anderson, Annesley M.....	491
Andrews, J. W.....	482
Baker, C. R.....	495
Bartlett, E. H.....	484
Belle City Incubator Co.....	486
Beuoy, Geo.....	491
Bird Bros.....	496
Bird, E. D.....	484
Bourne Mfg. Co.....	486
Buckeye Incubator Co.....	484-488
Buell, Geo. L.....	491
Bumstead, W. H.....	486
Carter & Hanlon.....	484
Close-to-Nature Co.....	467
Collins, W. H.....	482-487
Congdon, W. A.....	484
Conkey, Geo. E.....	474-483
Cook, L.....	483
Crandall, W. S.....	483
Cross, Frank.....	488
Des Moines Inc. Co.....	487
Ferris, Geo. B.....	477
Flower City Show, Rochester, N. Y.....	483
Glover, H. Clay.....	486
Halbach, H. W.....	479
Hanchette, China.....	495
Hawkins, A. C.....	495
Hess, & Clark, Dr.....	485
Holterman, W. D.....	481
Homestead Campine Farm.....	495
Houck & Alt.....	488
Howland, S. A.....	491
Hudson, Chas. S.....	482
Johnson, M. M.....	473
Keeler, Chas. V.....	487
Keller, Ira C.....	495
Klein-Lambert Co.....	489
Leach, Geo. F.....	482
Lincoln Poultry Farm.....	489
Lisk, Fred C.....	495
Long, E. M.....	482
Mack, John E.....	482
Majestic Squab Co.....	488
Mann, F. W.....	467-486
Martin, John S.....	467

Rochester, N. Y.

The famous Flower City Show will be held this year January 25-31. The association is eager to do "its bit" this year to boom the poultry industry, and plans were laid some time ago to broaden the already liberal show policy so that no one might be kept from exhibiting this year, when the whole country needs to be awakened to the necessity of raising more and better poultry. Entry fee is only fifty cents per bird, and one dollar for pens, all of this money being paid out in premiums on the basis of the number of entries in each class. Can anything be more fair, or can the exhibitors want or expect more? We want to urge New York State breeders, and others, to exhibit at this show. The association owns its own cooping. Send for premium list to J. W. Chapman, Secretary, who will be glad to tell you about many special attractions that are being arranged to induce a big attendance.

Terre Haute, Ind.

A glance at the specials offered by the Terre Haute, Ind., show, Dec. 12-16, indicates they are out after a big exhibit. The specials include gold watches of best known make, gold medals, gold leg bands and silver cups, as well as cash specials on all classes. Free coops. Terre Haute always has been considered a good show from an advertising standpoint. Harry Forbes is secretary.

Bourbon, Ind.

R. A. Martin, secretary, says he expects a large exhibit for the Bourbon, Ind., show, Dec. 21-25. They have a large, fine show room engaged. Keipper coops will be used.

Mason Poultry Fence Co.....	489
Mersel, Alex.....	473
Milkoline Mfg. Co.....	489
Million Egg Farm.....	495
Moeller, A. E.....	486
Mountney, Rev. W. E.....	482
Mountville Farms.....	482
McCann, Rev. T. C.....	467
McConnell, J. V.....	482
Newell & Gordiner.....	487
Oculum-H. I. Co.....	473
Orange Poultry Yards.....	488
Owen Farms.....	485
Pasteur Laboratories.....	489
Pincroft Poultry Farm.....	486
Pittsfield Poultry Farm.....	482
Potter & Co.....	467
Pratt Food Co.....	467
Putnam, I.....	473-488
Ralston Purina Co.....	489
Rau & Fry.....	496
Red Feather Farm.....	496
Riddell, Andrew.....	473
Riley, C. E.....	482
Riley, H. J.....	488
Rosemont Poultry Farm.....	496
Seventeen Thirty-Three Ranch.....	495
Sheppard, H. C.....	466
Simpson, H. N.....	482
Smith, Eugene.....	482
Spiller, Arthur P.....	486
Thompson, E. B.....	496
Tompkins, Harold.....	496
Tompkins, Lester.....	466
United Brooder Co.....	484
Urban Farms.....	486
Watts, H. E.....	482
Wellcome, F. O.....	486
Wilburtha Poultry Farms.....	487
Wilson Bros.....	488
Wisconsin Incubator Co.....	489
Wood, Harvey C.....	482
Yama Farms.....	473
Yant, John W.....	495
Young, D. W.....	496
Zenner Disinfectant Co.....	467

Marion, Ill.

Secretary F. E. Morrison writes us that he is expecting from 1,000 to 1,500 entries for the Williamson County Poultry Association Show, Marion, Ill., first week in January. A large number of specials are being offered.

A Big New England Show

Secretary M. D. Jarvis, St. Albans, Vt., writes that prospects indicate the coming Vermont State Show, Jan. 15-18, will be the largest ever held. Many specialty clubs are offering cups and ribbons. Judging by the number of requests for premium lists this show will uphold its reputation for being the largest exhibit in New England outside of Boston.

Buff Wyandotte Club Officers

The following is the result of the election of the American Buff Wyandotte Club: President, Andrew Ridell, Greenwich, N. Y.; Secretary-treasurer, Andrew O. Dellass, Middletown, N. Y.; Eastern Vice-President, H. R. Sullivan; Central Vice-President, Chas. Howison; Southern Vice-President, W. Lee Springs; Western Vice-President, S. A. Fower; National meet, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Eastern meet, Grand Central Palace, New York; Central meet, Chicago Coliseum, Southern meet, Atlanta, Ga.

Oneida Show

"Do your bit" is the motto of the Oneida, N. Y., Poultry Show to be held December 18-21. A large list of cash and special premiums, and judges of wide reputation are expected to bring out a big exhibit.

HEART-OF-AMERICA SHOW, KANSAS CITY, THANKSGIVING WEEK

The first time the Federal Poultry Exhibit appears anywhere west of New York will be at the Heart-of-America Poultry Show in Kansas City, Thanksgiving week. On this tour the exhibit will form a part of the two great national shows in the West, the other one being the Coliseum Show, Chicago, which occurs the week following. In addition to the Government's educational work, the Heart-of-America Show commands attention on account of its Missouri State Exhibit which will be a display worthy of Missouri—the foremost poultry commonwealth in the world.

The Heart-of-America Show makes its introductory bow with a show of quality on an original and extensive plan, as a great central exposition backed by Kansas City's Chamber of Commerce and leading poultrymen in the community. The entire Convention Hall is engaged as its permanent show place. The premiums, the judges and the character of the undertaking place the Heart-of-America Show in the front rank of importance, equalled only by the shows of the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden.

The judges now signed up are J. H. Drevendstedt, Lester Tompkins, Chas. V. Keeler, D. O. Hobbs and Olin Colip.

Exhibitors who have heard some of the plans say the Heart-of-America Show unquestionably is destined to become an immediate success and this year's premiums, including \$100 cash sweepstakes, will interest everyone. The premium list may be obtained by writing the secretary, Chas. Grunske, 1514 Elmwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Bowling Green, Mo.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pike County Poultry Association it was determined that the show would be held this year at Bowling Green, Mo., December 4-6. Adam Thompson, of Amity, will judge. This association is a combination of the Louisiana Poultry Association and the Frankford Association of Pike County, both of which have been very successful, so that the coming show should be the biggest one ever held in this territory.

For the Red Cross

The officers of the Cornwall, N. Y., show, Nov. 22-23, are endeavoring to make the sixth annual exhibit the best ever held, which means a good deal, as former shows were all quality exhibits and a financial success. All funds received over actual expenses will be donated to the Red Cross. Write Geo. H. C. Hale, Secretary, for entry. Other officers of this association are: President, D. L. Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.; Vice-President, T. H. Hazlett, Newburg, N. Y.; Treasurer, Geo. F. Leash, Cornwall, N. Y.

Springfield, Mass.

The Springfield, Mass., Poultry Club, Inc., is "doing its bit" this year by admitting the public absolutely free to its 10th annual show. This free feature should bring in a crowd, many of whom are not now keeping poultry and it is the aim to show by demonstrations and statistics that it pays the average family to keep a flock of thoroughbred fowl. Chas. MacNear, C. H. Shaylor, Harold Tompkins, and Prof. Victor G. Aubry will be the judges. Premium lists, booth reservations and any information desired can be obtained by writing to the Show Secretary, G. L. Colletter, 244 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

EUGENE SMITH TO JUDGE THE WHITE LEGHORNS

The Greater Chicago Show, to be held in Chicago in January, has added Eugene Smith, of Aurora, Ill., former president of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club, to its list of judges. Mr. Smith will judge the Single Comb White Leghorns and this fact in itself should bring out a large class.

Eugene Smith to Judge the White Leghorns

The Greater Chicago Show, to be held in Chicago in January, has added Eugene Smith, of Aurora, Ill., former president of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club, to its list of judges. Mr. Smith will judge the Single Comb White Leghorns and this in itself should bring out a large class. The premium list for this show will be sent to those interested by addressing the Secretary, D. E. Hale, Monon Bldg., 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

New Jersey's Poultry Short Course

In accordance with its policy of rendering all possible service along agricultural lines to the State and Nation, the New Jersey State Agricultural College at Rutgers College will hold the usual Short Courses during the coming winter. The courses will begin on November 19 and end on February 20, 1918. The usual staff of instructors and assistants will be on hand to take charge of the instructional work.

With the demand for food products continually on the increase, agricultural work offers greater opportunities to qualified men and women than ever before in the history of the country. All branches of the industry need workers, and this is especially true of the poultry industry. Abnormal conditions due to the war have caused many poultrymen to go out of business. The draft and volunteer enlistments have cut down the supply of poultry laborers, consequently there is a big demand for men who are qualified to handle poultry and poultry products.

The course in Poultry Husbandry as offered in conjunction with the Short Courses gives the necessary training for success with chickens. Due to the conditions mentioned above and the fact that the poultry course is well outlined and well taught, a large enrollment is looked for this year.

The course includes series of lectures on the following topics:—Types and Breeds of Poultry, Poultry Breeding, Exhibition, Scoring and Judging, Preparation and Marketing of Poultry, Location, Design and Construction of Buildings, Sanitation, Parasites and Diseases, Incubation and Brooding, Poultry Farm Management, Principles and Practice of Poultry Breeding, Turkeys, Ducks, Pigeons, Geese, and Game Fowls, Animal Husbandry, Practical Fruit Growing, Soil Fertility, Agronomy, Vegetable Gardening, Wood and Forge Work. In addition, each student is required to take care of a pen of birds, doing all the chore work, such as feeding, watering, cleaning houses, collecting eggs. In addition, he is required to keep a careful account of eggs laid, feed consumed, and must submit a financial report on his flock each week.

Trips of inspection are made to the larger poultry farms throughout the State. On these trips, the methods of management, feeding, housing, etc., are carefully noted on each farm, the students thus studying the industry under working conditions. In addition to the trips, the poultry plant maintained in connection with the State Experiment Station is available for use and study by each student. Practical work in the wood and forge shops is of benefit to the students, making them proficient in the use of the common carpenter and blacksmith tools.

The course is well rounded, and is so outlined that a student when he finishes his course, has a thorough poultry education and should be able to manage a farm, or carry on his own enterprise.

The expenses are medium. Room and board may be found within a short distance from the Short Course building. The social activities of the Short Course students constitute an enjoyable feature of the thirteen weeks' work. In all, a more profitable period of time, from the standpoint of knowledge gained, could hardly be spent.

For further details and full information address: Short Courses in Agriculture, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

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